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ABSTRACT

A word list is provided for the three Delta Edo languages, Epie, Engenni, and Degema, which are spoken in the eastern part of the Niger Delta. A general map of the location of the Delta Edo languages is provided, and background information on the recent discovery of the derivation of these languages is given by way of introduction. The vocabularies of these three languages in the Delta Edo group are shown to be fairly closely related, clearly distinguished from other Edo groups. A brief background of each language is given, noting the location of the language group, the population, the native name of the language, the dialects, the phonology and grammar. Notes on the Degema language also include vowels, tone, and syllable structure. Individual maps of the specific areas are also provided. The bibliography contains 17 citations, an almost exhaustive list on the topic at the time this work was begun in 1973. The eighty-page lexicon is based primarily on the Greenberg wordlist for African languages, as revised by Armstrong and used at the University of Ibadan. It lists the English words and their Epie, Engenni, and Degema equivalents, and includes numerals and general vocabulary. (NCR)

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WORDLISTS OF DELTA ẸDO: EPIE, ENGENNI, DEGEMA

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1967 2

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WORDLISTS OF DELTA ẸDO:

EPIE, ENGENNI, DEGEMA

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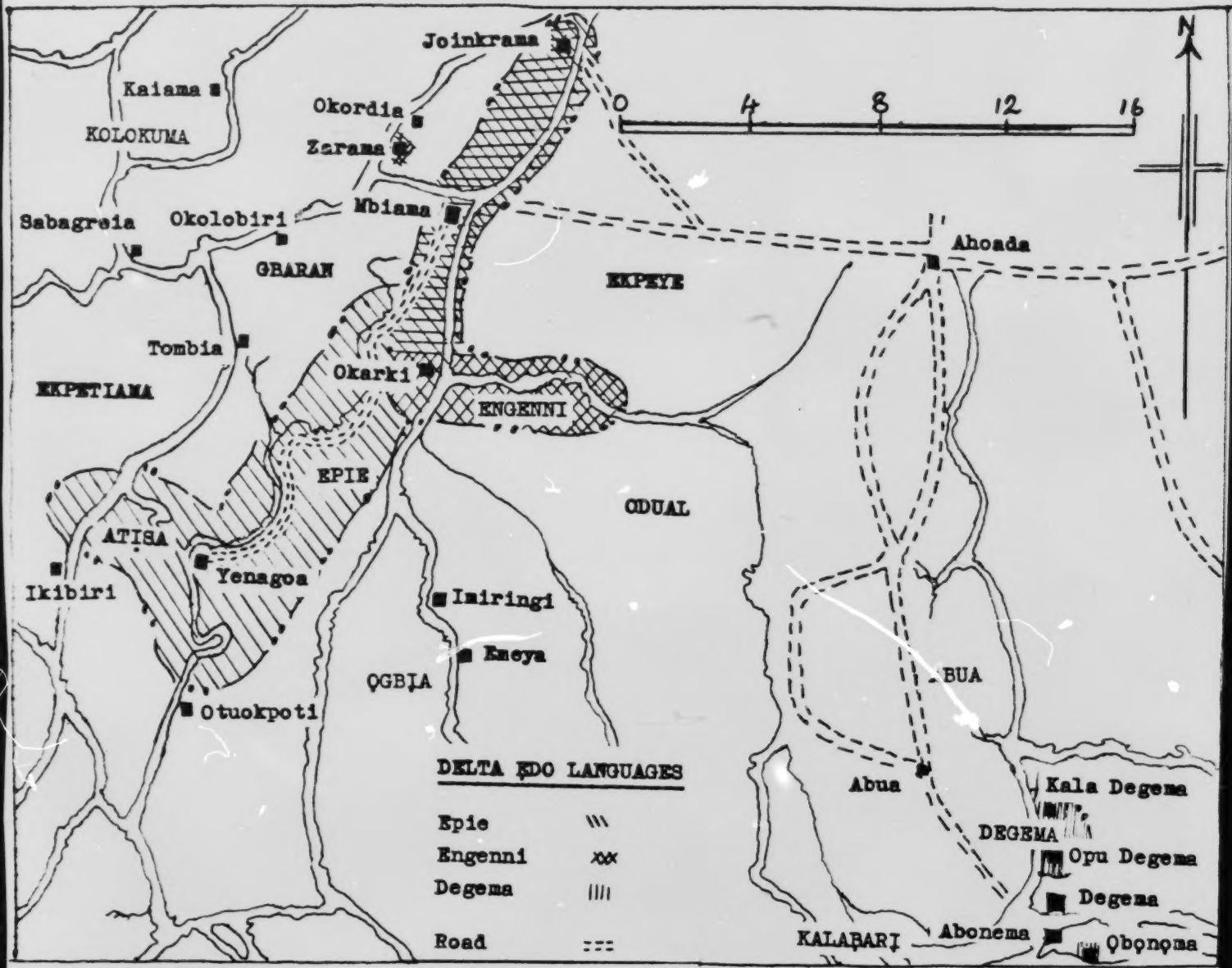
Kay Williamson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Okarki
ENGENNI
EPIE
ODUAL
ATISA
Yenagoa
Ikibiri
Imiringi
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DELTA EDO LANGUAGES
Epie
Engenni
Degema
Road

Introduction

1. GENERAL

The term Delta Ẹdo, suggested by Wescott (1962), is applied to the three small languages Epie, Engenni and Degema, which are spoken in the eastern part of the Niger Delta (see map).

These languages have been little studied until recently. The first discussion of them is probably that by Talbot (1932), who discovered that Engenni and Degema were languages of the Ẹdo group. His account runs as follows:

'The Egenni on the western bank of the juju river of the same name and the people of Bush Degama, Bush Abonnema, etc., formed for some time an ethnographical puzzle, the solution of which there seemed little chance of determining until time could be found to work out their vocabularies. Later, however, it transpired that these people were branches of the Sobo sub-tribe of Ẹdo, the nearest of whom are the Igabo, inhabiting a few towns to the south of Abaw, while the bulk dwell some hundred miles to the west. Their kinship and origin had previously been as unsuspected by themselves as unknown to others, and indeed was indignantly denied by some, especially the Egenni, who proudly claimed to be autochthonous. In all, they probably number under 20,000 souls. The clue to the riddle was first given by the chief of one of the principal quarters of Joinkarama, who, in reply to some of the questions which we never failed to put to some of the head-men of each tribe visited concerning their customs and beliefs, replied:

'The name of our part of the town is Isua. Our people are called Inedua. Onuso, who is the same as Tamuno or Chi, created our forefathers on this bank of the river, and we have lived here ever since. We are of the same race as the Bush Degama and Bush Abonnema people, whither we sent colonies.

"Now many of our people are Christians; but in olden days, besides Onuso, who was the great creator as well as the God of the Sky and of Thunder, we also worshipped Onyiku, which was our name for the Earth Goddess. This word has no connection with the Ibo Onye-Iku, meaning 'big man'. Then, too, we worshipped Utepi, a woman juju, to whom we prayed for help on behalf of our yams, children and herds, as also four good catches when fishing. We always sacrificed to this juju when the river was at its highest and ready to fall, saying to Utepi: 'The water is now about to go down. Therefore look after us and our children. Let the souls of the people not follow the falling water and so be lost.'

"Besides all these, we worshipped our ancestors. When a man's father died, he poured out drink to the spirit, saying: 'Asume, yi edudi' ['My father, come and drink']." It was this invocation which supplied the first clue to the origin of the people, and, although the chief declared over and over again "Sobo are quite unknown to us", later information placed their kinship beyound doubt.'

Talbot's account is interesting in showing that the knowledge of their connection with Ẹdo peoples shown by the Engenni today is a recent rather than an old tradition, and indicates that the Delta Ẹdo people have been in the Delta for a long time. This is confirmed by a comparison of their vocabularies with those of other Ẹdo languages, which show Delta Ẹdo to be a fairly closely-related group, clearly distinguished from other Ẹdo groups. Contrary to what Talbot says, there does not seem to be any particularly close connection between Delta Ẹdo and Urhobo-Isoko. (This is confirmed by a recent preliminary lexicostatistic study of Ẹdo languages carried out at the Computing Centre, University of Ibadan.) As the term 'Sobo' was always one used by Europeans and disliked by the people themselves, it is not surprising that

the Engenni chief disclaimed knowledge of relationship with them.

The Degema people confirmed that they broke away from Engenni, and say that they still partly understand the Engenni language; this is, however, a very imperfect understanding, and it has been found necessary to treat them as two languages from the point of view of literacy work. The Degema are known to have been in their present area for some time, since they were established there before the breakup of Elem Kalabari in 1879 and gave their names to the new Kalabari towns which were founded nearby as a result; Obonama (Talbot's 'Bush Abonnema') to Abonnema, and Degema (or Udekama) to the modern administrative headquarters of Degema Province.

The third language, Epie or Atissa, is named in Talbot's earlier work (1926) as a dialect of Ijo; this may be due to the fact that many speakers are bilingual in Ijo and that the people regard themselves as Ijo. Westermann and Bryan (1952) repeat the error by calling Atissa a dialect of 'Western Ijaw'. Wolff (1959) classifies 'Atisa' correctly as an Edo language, together with Degema and Engenni. But a wrong classification is easier to set up than to eradicate; and in Voegelin (1964) we find 'Atisa' as an Edo language (following Wolff) on p.33 and 'Atissa' as an Ijo dialect (following Westermann and Bryan) on p.37.

Apart from the short wordlists of Epie and Degema published by Wolff, and a few small local publications (listed in the bibliography), little writing on or in any of these languages was thus available when the present work was begun in 1963. It originated as an outgrowth of a study of Ijo dialects by Kay Williamson,[1] since it was assumed that the identification of

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[1] With the aid of a Fellowship for Advanced Graduate Study in Linguistics from the American Council of Learned Societies, whose support is gratefully acknowledged.

loanwords in Ịjọ from neighbouring languages would entail a study of all such neighbours. It soon became obvious that Epie and Engenni were of great interest in their own right quite apart from their connections with Ịjọ. As, however, the material had been collected fairly hastily in the field (particularly in the case of Engenni), it was two years before a decision was taken to resume the work. This decision was due to the fact that the Institute of Linguistics had begun work in Eastern Nigeria and Elaine Thomas was studying Engenni and later Degema. She agreed to collaborate in the work by checking the Engenni material and later the Degema material, which was in the meantime collected by Kay Williamson in the short vacations of 1965-6 at Port Harcourt. Elaine Thomas then checked the Engenni and Degema material (the latter from her notes only) and wrote introductions to them. The co-ordination has been carried on almost entirely by correspondence, as the authors have been able to meet only once during the course of the work, namely at the Sixth West African Languages Congress in Lagos in March, 1967. There are thus quite possibly slips and inconsistencies due to imperfect co-ordination, although it is hoped that the material will be useful as it stands. The general introduction and final editing have been done at Ibadan by Kay Williamson, who is thus responsible for misprints.

The wordlists are based primarily on the Greenberg wordlist for African languages, as revised by Armstrong and used at the University of Ibadan. In the course of the Ịjọ dialect survey referred to above, however, Kay Williamson added a number of words which were easy to elicit in the Delta area and eventually formed the nucleus of the Supplementary wordlist used at Ibadan. Not all of these words had, however, been added at the time that the Epie and Engenni lists were collected, so that the items include only some of those on the Supplementary list. For ease

of reference, the items have, except for the numerals, been arranged alphabetically; their number on the Greenberg or Supplementary list is enclosed in parentheses after the item, those on the Supplementary list being preceded by S.

The orthography is basically that used by Elaine Thomas in publications of the Institute of Linguistics, with the following exceptions:

1. Tone marks have been added: ´for high and ¯for downstep, low being left unmarked. For convenience, forms cited from other languages have been marked in the same way, although this conflicts with the normal practice for Igbo (where high is left unmarked) and Yoruba (where mid is left unmarked). It further implies an analysis making use of downstep, although Elaine Thomas (1967) has shown that for Engenni there are advantages in one postulating upstep instead.

2. All of the vowels of the 'lowered' set are dotted, whereas in the orthography only the first vowel of a morpheme is dotted and the vowel harmony of the language ensures that all subsequent vowels in the morpheme are lowered. This implies disjunctive writing of underlying forms with rules for elision.

3. In Degema, orthographic ng is being used for both /ng/ and for [ŋ], which is probably an allophone of /h/, occurring rarely. In the wordlists, [ŋ] is distinguished by being written ŋg. For the sake of consistency, the same convention has been followed in Epie, where [ŋ] is probably an allophone of /k/.

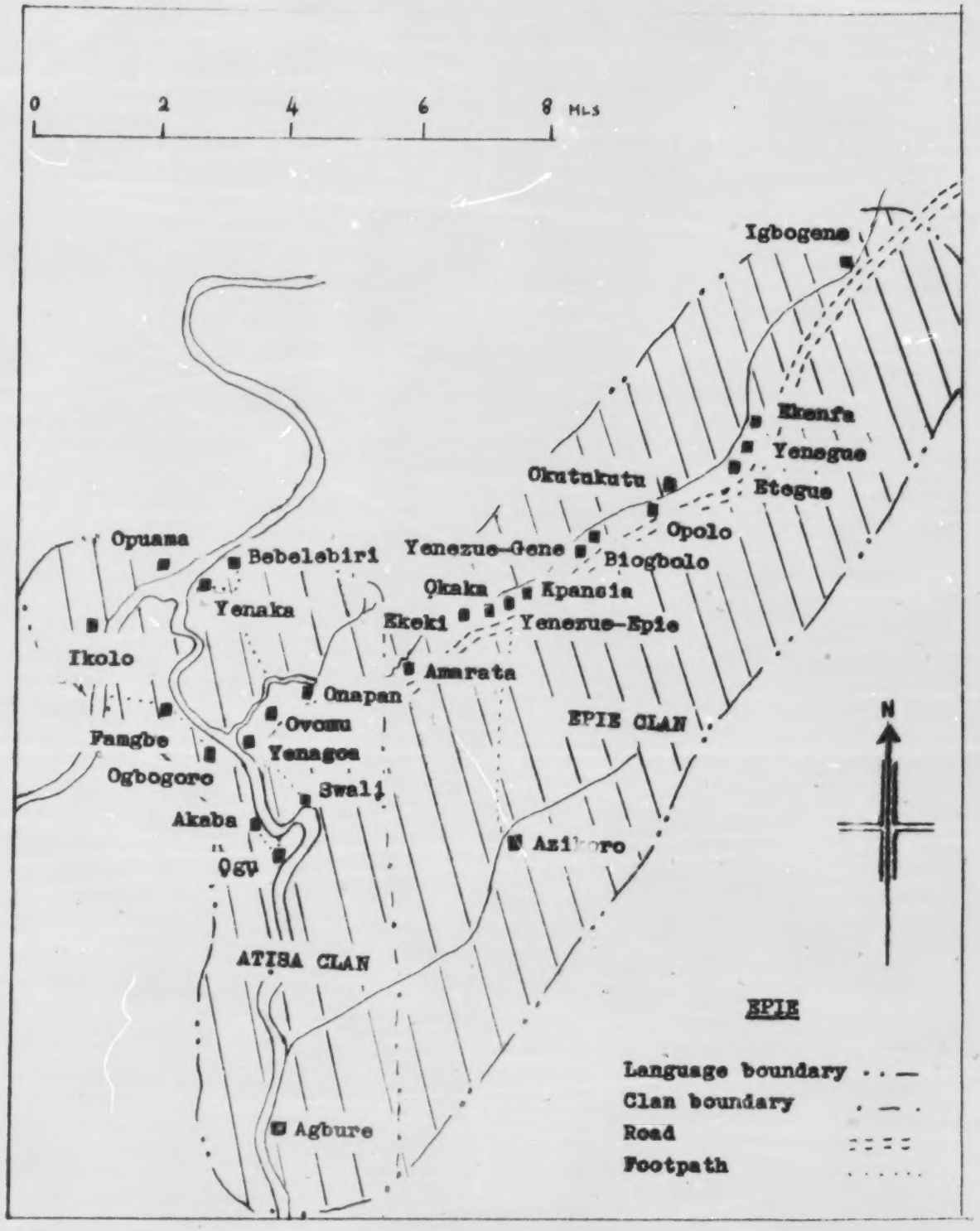
A comparison of these wordlists with those of other Delta languages shows clearly that the Delta is a closely connected culture area. Many words are common to a number of languages: examples will be found in the lists under such items as cannon, cast-net, mangrove, money, pig, thatch. Many of these are words

of the markets, which are centres of multi-lingual interchange between groups of people who speak different languages but who share a considerable degree of common material culture. It is, therefore, not always easy to know in which direction or via what languages borrowing has gone; but where there is apparently a borrowing relationship involved, forms of other languages have been cited. The presumption is that in most cases borrowing has gone from the language cited to the smaller Delta Ẹdo language. The most frequent languages cited are Ịjọ and Igbo; in the case of the former, a good deal of dialect information is available, and a form has been cited from a dialect which shows as close a resemblance as possible to the Delta Ẹdo form. Where several Ịjọ dialects have forms equally close to the Delta Ẹdo one, one which is geographically close to the Delta Ẹdo language has been chosen. If the Ịjọ form is followed by 'etc.', it means that other dialects have similar forms; where this is not the case, it is of course possible that the borrowing has been in the other direction, from the Delta Ẹdo language into Ịjọ. Igbo words cited have been mainly taken from the comparative wordlists published by Armstrong (1967); where they are common to several of the dialects listed there, no indication of the dialect is given, but where only one of the five has the form, it has been indicated.

When the Delta culture words have been identified, the remaining vocabulary is clearly Ẹdo, and is of particular interest to the comparativist because of the isolation of these languages from the influence of the larger Ẹdo languages and particularly of Bini. Furthermore, it seems likely that these languages are conservative in their phonology and have not undergone the sound changes which have produced the intricate phonological systems of the better-known Ẹdo languages. It is, for instance, much

more obvious that Epie idemu 'tongue' is cognate with Bantu *-deme than that Bini áf̀ávhẹn is. The field of Comparative Ẹdo is a very rich one, and it is surprising that the Ẹdo group of languages, internally varied and geographically accessible, has not long ago been given the attention which it deserves from both descriptive and comparative linguists. It is hoped that this publication will play a small part in drawing the attention of linguists to this strangely neglected field.

Finally, we hope that this work will be helpful to the speakers of these languages. In a multilingual community, it is right that everyone should proud of his own language and should respect, and to some extent understand, the languages of his neighbours. All languages and all cultures have a contribution to make towards human understanding and development; we hope this work will help to show the contribution of these three languages.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Yenaka
Ekeki
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Ikolo
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Onapan
Ovomu
EPIE CLAN
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Yenagoa
Ogbogoro
Swali
Akaba
Ogu
Azi
ATISA CLAN
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EPIE
Language boundary
Clan boundary
Road
Footpath
Agbure

2. EPIE

Epie is spoken by the peoples of Epie and Atissa clans (population given as 9,935 in the 1952 census and as 26,020 in the 1963 census), who live in Yenagoa Province around the town of Yenagoa and are politically Ịjọ.

The language is called /epíe/ by the speakers and /atásaí/ by the Kolokuma Ịjọ. The language is heavily influenced by Ịjọ and many speakers are bilingual. Two dialects, corresponding to the two clans of /atísa/ and epíe/, are distinguished by speakers. The wordlist was first collected by Kay Williamson from Mr. N. W. Gwegwe, at Yenagoa, in April, 1963. Most of it was then checked at Ibadan in late 1965 with Mr. Otobo. Both speakers said they were from Yenagoa, but their speech showed differences. Mr. Otobo is of a younger generation than Mr. Gwegwe, but the differences between his own speech and Mr. Gwegwe's were attributed by him to dialect differences. Where there were such differences, Mr. Otobo's form has been placed first, marked A. (Atissa), followed by Mr. Gwegwe's, marked E. (Epie).

Phonology

(a) The following consonant phonemes are set up:

p	t	k	kp
b	d	g	gb
ḅ	ḍ		
f	s		
v	z		
m	n	(ŋ)	
	l		
w	r	y	

Notes:

(i) /p/ is uncommon and occurs mainly in loans from Ịjọ.

(ii) /k/ as second consonant (i.e. C_2 in $(V)C_1V_1C_2V_2$) is realised as [ɣ] in Atissa.

(iii) Intervocalic /d/ is often flapped.

(iv) /ɓ,ɗ/ are implosive [ɓ] and [ɗ] respectively.

(v) Nasals preceding a consonant are syllabic and homorganic with the consonant.

(vi) /m/ sometimes occurs word finally and is then syllabic. Final syllabic [n] is occasionally heard, especially before another word, but is always a variant of the sequence /n/ + a close vowel.

(vii) [ŋ] occurs only as second or third consonant, and is perhaps an allophone of /k/ before a nasalized vowel: cf. [wínɨ́kɛ̀] and [wínɨ́kɛ̀] 'think', [wéŋyé] and [wéŋé] 'pour'. No such variation has, however, been observed in other forms such as [ɔ̀fɛ́ŋɛ́rɛ́] 'lightness', [fɔ̀ŋɔ́ ígbɔ̀] 'draw-net', both loan-words from Ịjọ.

(viii) /w r y/ have nasalized allophones preceding nasalized vowels. (It is also possible to regard /n/ as the nasalized allophone of /l/, since [l] does not occur before nasalized vowels; thus [nɔ̃] would be regarded as /lɔ̃/, as in Yoruba. We follow, however, the orthographic convention of writing both l and n.) It can thus be seen that there is a general tendency for nasalized vowels to nasalize a preceding sonorant (i.e. any consonant which is not a fricative or stop).

(ix) /w/ has an allophone [β] before /u/.

(x) As in Ịjọ, /r/ does not occur initially.

(b) The vowel system is like that of Ịjọ. There are 9 vowel phonemes, with a harmony system whereby the undotted vowels occur together in a morpheme and the dotted vowels occur together in other morphemes. /a/ normally, but not invariably, occurs with the dotted vowels; it is possible that when it occurs with undotted vowels it has an allophone [ə], but this was not observed and there does not appear to be a phonemic distinction between /a/ [ə] and /ạ/ [a] as there is in Engenni and Degema.

i	[i]	[u]	u
ị	[ɪ]	[ʊ]	ụ
e	[e]	[o]	o
ẹ	[ɛ]	[ɔ]	ọ

a [a]

All vowels occur nasalized, and are indicated by a final -n. Vowels or sonorants immediately preceding a nasalized vowel are themselves nasalized. Sequences of two vowels are common.

(c) The tone system has provisionally been treated as a terraced-level one. Low, as the most common tone, is left unmarked, high is marked /´/ and step /¯/. Extensive tone changes take place, as appears from a comparison of compounds with their component items. Glides have been written as a sequence of two tones on doubled vowels, but a deeper analysis might show that it was simpler to treat them as compressed sequences of tones on a single vowel, as in Engenni and Degema.

(d) Syllable structures are simple: V, CV or N.

Grammar

Noun plurals were collected from Mr. Otobo; where the plural is formed by change of the initial vowel prefix, the plural prefix is added in parentheses. Other nouns form a plural by preposing /ịgbání/ 'some' (cf. /gbániyẹ/ 'they'). (Plurals of relationship nouns were not collected, because this section of the list, together with the numerals, was inadvertently not checked.)

Tones have not been given on verb forms, which instead have been sorted into three groups depending on their tone patterns in the progressive form:

Group 1: Pronoun (low-)high, verb low, particle high:

mẹ́ gbẹ wọ́	I am going
ọyí bịda wọ́	he is walking

Group 2: Pronoun low(-low), verb high-low(-low), particle high:

ọyị yíi wọ́	he is coming
a sánị wọ́	it is melting
ọyị wíniken wọ́	he is thinking

Group 3: Pronoun (low-)high, verb high-low(-low), particle high:

ọyí dáda wọ́	he is dancing
é víemu wọ́	it is floating.

Group 2 is the most and group 3 the least common type.

The following paradigm gives the subject pronoun forms:

mẹ yíi wọ́	I am coming
wọ yíi wọ́	you are coming
ọyị yíi wọ́	he is coming
ayị yíi wọ́	she is coming

eni yíi wọ́	we are coming
ḅaa yíi wọ́	you (pl.) are coming
gbániyẹ yíi wọ́	they are coming

The separate form for 'she' is probably due to Ịjọ influence, since all known Ịjọ dialects have a separate pronoun /a/ or /á/ for 'she' and no other Ẹdo language has been reported with such a distinction. With 'they', cf. the form /ịgbáníị/ preposed to nouns to form the plural, and /yẹ/ suffixed to nouns as a definite marker. There is also an impersonal 3rd person singular pronoun which harmonizes with the vowel of the following verb as follows:

Before /i,e/ it is /e/
before /ị,ẹ/ it is /ẹ/
before /a/ it is /a/
before /u,ọ/ it is /ọ/
before /u,o/ it is /o/:

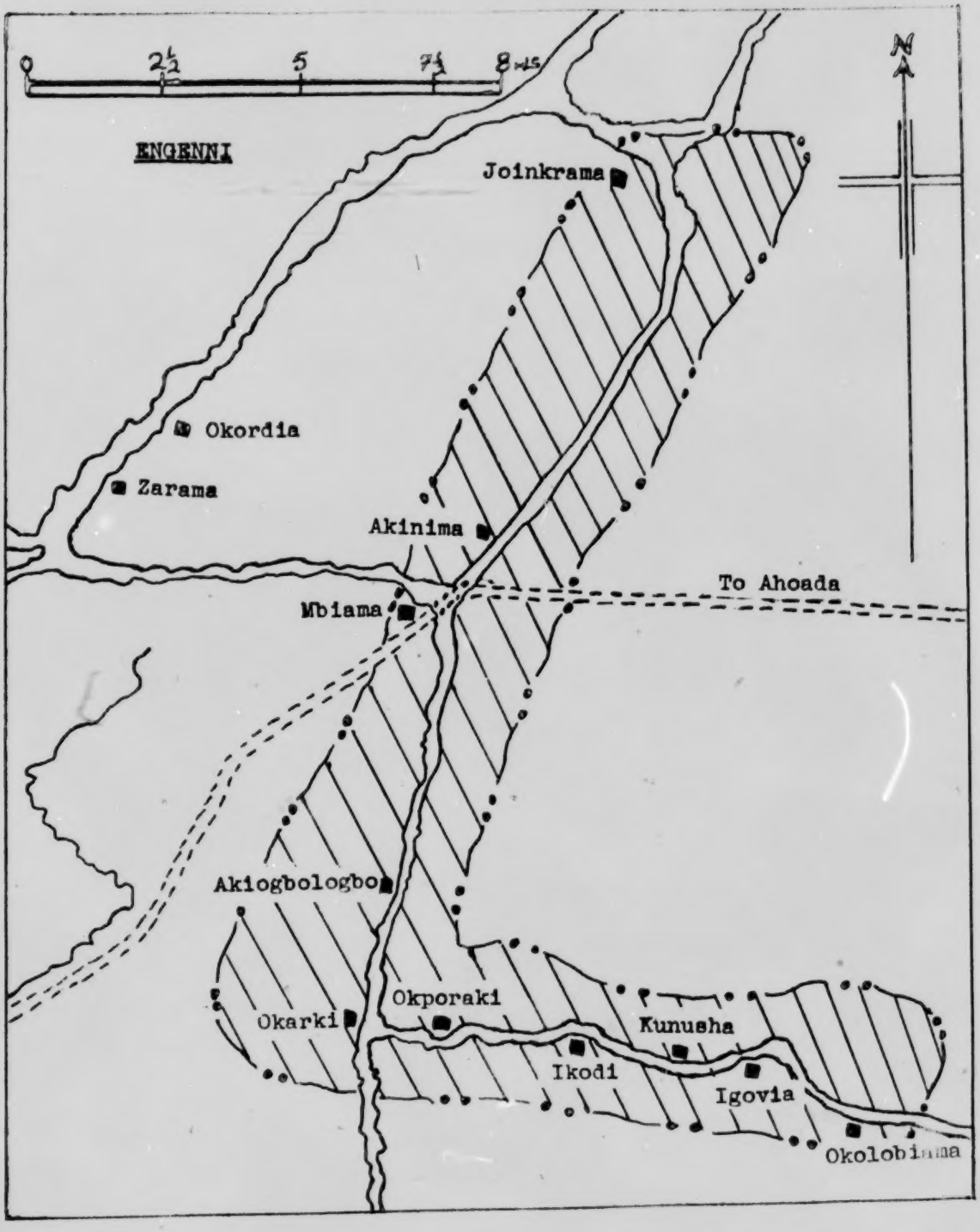
e fíi wọ́	it is shining
ẹ́ vịẹ wọ́	it is weeping
a ḅáli wọ́	it is burning
ọ tọ́ọ wọ́	it is taking
o ḅúu wọ́	it is increasing.

Some other verb forms are illustrated with an intransitive and a transitive verb:

ọyị síleé	he ran
ọyị sílé mịní	he has run
ọyị síle wọ́	he is running
ọyị sílé wọ̃	he will run
ọyị dí sínĩ	he ate something
ọyị dí ní síni mínĩ	he has eaten something

ọ́yị́ dí síni wọ́	he is eating something
ọ́yị́ dí sínī wọ́	he will eat something

Many verbs have a citation form in -ẹ or -a, differing from the form used in sentences. The citation form, in such cases, is always given first, followed by the sentence form.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ENGENNI
Joinkrama
Okordia
Zarama
Akinima
To Ahoada
Mbiama
Akiogbologbo
Okarki
Okporaki
Kunusha
Ikodi
Igovia
Okolobiri

3. ENGENNI

Engenni (called /ẹgẹnẹ/ by the Kalabari) is spoken by the people of Inedua, Ogua and Ediro clans (population given as 6,920 in the 1953 census, 9,763 in the 1963 census) who live in villages along the west bank of the Orashi River in Ahoada Division, Port Harcourt Province. It is also spoken by the people of Zarama (population given as 660 in 1953, 2,431 in 1963) who are neighbours of the Ijọ-speaking Okordia clan in Yenagoa Province.

There are three dialects corresponding to the three clans, but the differences between Ogua and Inedua are very slight. Ediro differs from the other two dialects in a number of lexical items, but the grammar and phonology are almost identical. The main difference in phonology is that Ediro has only nine vowels (it does not have /a/[ə]) and has fewer palatalized consonants (it does not have / tʃ, ʃ, ʒ /).

The wordlist was first collected from Mr. Paul S. Akuru of Ususu, Joinkrama, by Kay Williamson in April, 1963, at Joinkrama. It was checked in 1967 by Elaine Thomas.

Phonology

(a) The consonant phonemes are:

p	t	k	kp
b	d	g	gb
ḅ	ḍ		
f	s		
v	z		
m	n		
	l		
	r		
w		y	

Notes:

(i) /ɓ,ɗ/ are implosive [ɓ] and [ɗ] respectively.

(ii) All consonants except /kp gb r l w y/ can be labialized and palatalized.

(b) There are ten vowels with a harmony system whereby dotted vowels co-occur and undotted vowels co-occur.

i	[i]		[u]	u
ị	[ɪ]		[ʊ]	ụ
e	[e]		[o]	o
ẹ	[ɛ]	a [ə]	[ɔ]	ọ
		ạ [a]		

Notes:

(i) All vowels have nasalized allophones which occur following a nasal consonant.

(ii) Sequences of two vowels are common. Either the first or the second member is a high vowel.

(c) There are two tones with upstepping of high before low to give three phonetic pitches. The system is discrete-level rather than terraced-level. Tone patterns of more than one tone may be compressed over a single syllable, and are then written as glides in the wordlists.

(d) Syllable structures are V, CV. A final vowel following a nasal consonant is pronounced only before a following consonant.

(e) When two vowels come together at word boundaries, the first vowel elides if it is low or mid. If it is high, the preceding consonant becomes labialized or palatalized.

Grammar

(a) Noun plurals are generally formed by preposing /egwe/. A very few nouns change the initial vowel prefix.

(b) All verbs have the same tone patterns. Tone is used to indicate tense and aspect. Verbs do not have pronominal prefixes.

(c) The following paradigm gives the subject pronoun forms:

mị tạ	I go
bụ tạ	you go
ọ tạ	he goes
eni tạ	we go
ba tạ	you (pl.) go
ị tạ	they go

The impersonal pronoun is /ạ/: e.g. a ko i (lit. "they call him", i.e. 'he is called ---')

(d) Other forms of the verb are:

o síré	he ran
o síréni	he has run
ó no siré	he is running
ó síre	he will run

4. DEGEMA

Degema is spoken by the people of Atala /atálá/ and Usokun /usókun/ clans (population estimated around 5,000), who live in the town of Opu Degema and the village of Kala Degema, and also by the people of Obonama /ọ́bọ́námâ/, all in Degema Province. Wolff (Nov. 1959) also reports a small settlement of Degema speakers outside the town of Abua in Ahoada Division.

There are two dialects corresponding to the two clans of Atala and Usokun, but the differences are very slight and consist mainly of variation in lexical items. The chief difference in phonology is that Usokun (Kala Degema) has /j/ instead of /z/. Many speakers of Degema are bilingual in Kalabari (Eastern Ijo).

The wordlist was first collected by Kay Williamson from Mr. G.B. Dulen and Mrs. J. G. Dulen in Port Harcourt in September, 1965 and January and April, 1966. It was checked by Elaine Thomas from her notes in 1967.

Phonology

(a) The consonant phonemes are:

p	t	k	kp
b	d	g	gb
ɓ	ɗ		
f	s	h	
v	z		
m	n	ny	nw
	r		
	l		
w		y	

Notes:

(i) /ɓ, ɗ/ are implosive [ɓ] and [ɗ] respectively.

(ii) /h/ is in most cases a voiceless velar fricative [x]. Before /l, r/ it is voiced [ɣ]:ɣrom 'slip', [ɛɣlɔxɔl] 'fever'. In a few words, before vowel + nasal consonant, it occurs as [ŋ], and is then written ng in the orthography and n̂g in these lists, to ensure that it is distinguished from /ng/ [ŋg], which is also written ng.

(iii) /ny, nw/ are [ɲ] and [ŋw] respectively.

(b) Vowels

(i) There are ten vowels with vowel harmony as in Engenni.

(ii) There are many sequences of two vowels. Either the first or second member is a high vowel.

(iii) Nasalized vowels occur:

1. In sequences of two vowels when the second vowel is high, contrasting with non-nasalized sequences; such a nasalized sequence is denoted by -n. E.g. ụtạ̣in [ɔtɛ̃ɪ] 'tree', contrasting with ụvạ̣i [ɔvaɪ] 'house'. (Note that final /n/ can also be written -n unambiguously because it never occurs after a sequence of two vowels where the second one is high.)
2. As allophones of oral vowels after a nasal consonant.
3. Occasionally in loanwords where a single vowel occurs nasalized not following a nasal consonant. In such cases the nasalized vowel is denoted by -ny: e.g. ạ̣rụ̣sịny [arɔsɪ̃] 'rice'.

(c) Tone

There are two tones with a limited downstep which occurs only before a pause. Before another tone it reverts to high. Compressed tone patterns are written as glides, as in Engenni.

(d) Syllable structure

The possible syllable structures are: V, CV, CCV, CVC, CCVC.
The second consonant is one of the following: /l r w y/.
The final consonant is one of the following: /m n l r v/.

Grammar

(a) Noun plurals are formed by a change of the initial vowel prefix.

(b) All the verbs have the same tone patterns. Tone is used to indicate tense and aspect. All verbs have pronominal prefixes.

(c) The following paradigm gives the subject pronoun forms:

ụmẹ mẹta	I go (non-past)
ụwọ mụta	you go
ọyị mọta	he goes
eni mẹta	we go
ụmaị mata	you (pl.) go
ụbaụ mẹta	they go

(d) Some other verb forms are:

ọyị ọkị sire	he ran
ọyị osirete	he has run
ọyị mosire	he is running, he will run

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NUMERALS

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
one (1)	ọ́vụ	ávụ	ọvú
two (2)	ịvẹ	íva	íva
three (3)	ịsáa	ẹ́sạạ	ịsáí
four (4)	inígi	ínii	iní
five (5)	isúónu	íshoni	isúwóń, súwóń
six (6)	yénsáan, yínsáan	ẹnyịsạ	ịyịsā
seven (7)	síóvẹ	ishóva	isíévā
eight (8)	1. nịí 2. ịvẹ mụ́mgbe '2 short of 10'	ẹmụmạní	ịmúmáń
nine (9)	1. síí 2. ọvụ mụ́mgbe '1 short of 10'	ạvụ́mọ '1 short'	ọvúte migbein '1 before it reaches 10'
ten (10)	1. gbe (counting) 2. ígbe	ígbei	agbéín, igbéín
eleven (11)	gbe nọvụ́	igbei nạvụ́	igbein nọvụ́
twelve (12)	gbe nivẹ́	igbei nivá	igbein niva
thirteen (13)	gbe nisáa	igbei nẹsạạ	igbein nịsáí
fourteen (14)	gbe ninígi	igbei ninií	igbein niní
fifteen (15)	gbe nisúónū	igbei nishoní	igbein nisuwóń
sixteen (16)	gbe niyínsáan	igbei nẹnyịsạ	igbein nịyịsā
seventeen(17)	gbe nisíóvẹ̄	igbei nishóva	igbein nisíévā
eighteen (18)	ịvẹ mụ́mẽyée	igbei nẹnụmạní	igbein nịnúmáń
nineteen (19)	ọvụ mụ́mẽyée '1 short of 20'	igbei nạvụ́mọ	ọvúte míyeu '1 before it reaches 20'

NUMERALS

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
twenty (20)	1. iyée, yée 2. ẹfẹ́lẹ́ ọvụ	íyei	iyéú
twenty-one (21)	ye nọvụ́	íyei navụ́	iyeu nọvụ́
thirty (22)	1. bísáan 2. ye nigbée	íye nigbeí	iyeu nigbéín
forty (23)	1. ẹfẹ́lẹ́ ịvẹ́ẹ́ 2. ụvan	óvụa	ụvá
fifty (24)	ụvan nigbée	ọvụa nigbeí	ụva nigbeín
sixty (25)	ẹfẹ́lẹ́ sáa	ósaa	ɨtáɨn ɨsaɨ '3 bundles'
seventy (26)	ẹfẹ́lẹ́ sa nigbée	ósaa nigbeí	ɨtáɨn ɨsaɨ nigbéín
eighty (27)	ẹfẹ́lẹ́ nīí	únii	ɨtáɨn ini
ninety (28)	ẹfẹ́lẹ́ nîi nigbée	únii nigbeí	ɨtáɨn ɨni nigbéín
one hundred (29)	ẹfẹ́lẹ́ sūónú	úshoni	ɨtáɨn isuon

OTHER WORDS

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
above (414) ='top', cf.'sky'	okunu	ekunu	ekun
accompany (467)	kpaza kpaẓị 2. A. kpasa kpasị E.	ḍuú	daré
agree (S.512)	meme 2. cf. 'answer'	mé	memé
air			ovóún
alive, be(S.339)	sụẹ	swẹ́	ọyị ọ sụ́wẹ́ 'he is alive'
all (352)	kpẹkpẹ́ẹ	ḅa kịrịkịrị	ịkí́krẹ
animal (201)	anamụ (ị-)	ạnạmụ	ẹnáḿ (ị-)
ankle			ịnyáń ạ̀vị "neck(of)foot"
answer v. (476)	meme 2. cf. 'agree'	kiresé	tạtạné
ant (208)	1. ḅurutúē 'soldier ant' 2. ịfóvọm 'small black ant found on trees'	1. igbo 'soldier ant' cf. Ịjọ ịgbọn (Okordia only) 2. ḍkpị́sị 'stinging ant': cf. Igbo ágbị́sị (Onitsha) 3. ẹmụrạmụrạ 'non-stinging ant' cf. Ịjọ ịmaranmaran (Amegi), etc.	ụmịnạmáń (ị-) cf. Ịjọ ịmaranmaran (Amegi), etc.

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
antelope (240-245)	ụtụbáā cf. ịjọ ụtụbárá (Kolokuma), tụ́bára (Oporoma),etc.	1. ogbéi ẹ́nạmụ "killer of animals" 2. úyóu (has long legs) 3. ạdịbẹrị (sleeps with eyes open)	úyōú (í-)
anthill (209)	ụsịnị cf. 'hill'	ẹkạnwụ cf. 'termite'	egugúḿ (i-)
anus (90)	álịakpa	ọbụ ákpa	ẹ́nḭnyụm (ḭ-)
arm = hand(69)	ụbọ	ọbọ	ụbọ́ (ạ-)
armpit (74)	ịvaábọ̄ A. avaábọ E. cf. ụbọ 'hand'	ebi ẹ́vụụ "under shoulder"	ịpạpə̂v (ạ-)
arrow (299)	ụkpálá gbánā (ị-) ụkpálā 'small stick' agbánā 'bow'	áka ọmû ákạ 'side of bamboo ọmû 'bow'	ụfẹtḭ (ạ-)
ashes (162)	1. iwofu also 'gunpowder' 2. iwobú táán gbala A. iwobú 'powder' ịtáān 'fire' agbala 'cooking-hoop' iwofú taamgbala E.	1. ibibi (like charcoal) 2. ebụfumu (powdered): cf. ebụfumu ákágbạ 'gunpowder'	amafú
ask (475)	pulẹ pulu 2.	bịné	gbeĺ bịné

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
axe (305)	esuee (i-)	esuei	egbugbú (i-)
baby (117)	1. ọmọ́ gbẹlɨ́(ɨ-) 'small child' 2. ayɨ́ka	1. ą́mọ gbẹrɨ 'small child' 2. ą́mọ́mụ fạɨ "new child"	ọ́mō fą́ɨn (pl. ímō fáɨn) "new child"
baboon (214)	ógе		
back (76)	ukódumọ́ (i-) A. ukótumọ́ E. cf. 'behind'	1. ógbo (of body) 2. esimu(=behind) (Ikodu: ébi)	ukósūḿ (a-)
bad (368)			
= ugly (384)	e ḍíélí zē 'it is bad' akan ḍíḍíēlí 'bad cloth'	ó somu mo 'it is not good'	o ḍíēr 'it is bad' itóún ḍíer 'bad cloth'
bag (S.164)	akpan (ɨ-) cf. Ɨjọ akpan (Okordia), etc.; Igbo akpa	ąkpą	ẹbrẹ́ (ɨ-)
bale out	yeba 2.	yọụ	họvą́
banana (284)	1. osógbō (i-)A. osókpō E. 2. udún A. ulé E. cf. Igbo úne	úle cf. Igbo úne (Orlu) ẹ́fɨ́ná ẹ́tạɨ	ọblą́ɨ́n ḅíḅíi cf. 'plantain'
bargain (S.477)	dụa dụ 1. (cf. Engenni 'buy')	see 'buy'	see 'buy'
bark n.(167)	ɨfẹ́fẹ́ táān	ẹ́fɨ́ną́ ẹ́tạɨ	1. ụprẹ́pẹ́rɨ́ tạɨn 2. ụfɨ́ẹ́ɨn ụtạɨn (ɨ-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
basket (296)	1. ukpómū (i-) (used by women) 2. asụgụrụ́ (ị-)A. asụkụrụ E. (deeper, used by men)	1. útuo (largest) 2. ekete (for washing cassava) cf. Igbo ekete (Orlu)	útūó (á-)
bat (283)	ípogíyā A. ípokíya E. cf. Ịjọ pogií (Anyama), etc.	ą́vụ́vọ cf. Ịjọ ąvụvọ (Amegi only)	ọgbọ́ḿ (ị-) ọnwąnwą́ (ị-)
beans (280)	agụa (ị-) cf. Ịjọ agụá (Kolokuma) etc.; Igbo agwa	ọ́dą	ąkɨ́dị cf. Ịjọ akɨ́dị (Kalabari), etc., Igbo akɨ́dị
beard (57)	ịpịrɨ́ agban "beard(of)chin" cf. Ịjọ ịpọ́rɨ́ 'beard' (Kolokuma), etc.	ukpori ą́gbą "(body) hair (of) chin"	ụvọ́r (ị-) 'hair of beard'
beat (447)	nụa nụ 2.	nụ́	nụ́
bed (S.53)			esí mẹ̄sọ́ḿ "place (of) sleeping"
bee (227)	uḅili (i-)	ọnwẹị	ụ́krọ́sọ (ɨ-)
beg (437)	ḅịḅịlẹ 2. ='pray'	ḅiné dose	ḅiné
begin (529)	sọsị 2.	ọuu ọọ́	kẹl

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
behind (417)	ukódumọ́ A. ukótumọ́ E. cf. 'back'	ẹbạ́ éshimu cf. 'back'	ḅíkosum 'at the back'
belly (78)	ifaan	ẹfạ́ị	ịfáíṇ (ạ-)
between (420)	ovuru cf. Ịjọ ovurú (Kolokuma), etc.	ovuru cf. Ịjọ	usóogbo
big (347)	1. akań gēné 'big cloth' 2. o bón ze 'it is big'	óbó 'important'	ọ bṵ́ṵ̄ 'it is big' ígbé nọ̄ bṵ́ṵ̄ 'box which is big'
bile = gall (102)	alákpṵ́ (ị-) cf. Ịjọ lákpō (Kalabari), etc.	elo cf. Ịgbo eyo (ọm̃ụ̃ñụ)	ịbṵ̄ẹ́ (á-)
bird (258)	ẹfẹ́nị́ ókūnú(i-) "fowl(of)above"	ạfẹnị́ ázhị́ "bird(of)bush"	ẹfẹ́ń (ị-)
bite (507)	gbomẹ gbomu 1.	gbomú	gbom
bitter (360)	ọyị́ láá zē 'it is bitter' ụfṵ́lọ́ yíyị́láá 'bitter soup'	ọ yíĺọ́ yá 'it is bitter'	mo loma 'it is bitter' ụsọ́ḿ lilom 'peppery soup'
bitterleaf (S.131)	kírí ólōgbó cf. Ịjọ kírí ólogbo (Kolokuma), etc. Igbo olúgbu (Orlu); Urhobo órīgbon	ólúgbo cf. Igbo	ṵplámā cf. Ịjọ píláma (Kalabari)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
black (342)	1. e bí zē 'it is black' akań bĭbí 'black cloth' 2. kúrúkúrú cf. Ịjọ kúrúkúrú (Amegi), etc.	ọ yạ obibi	mo biá 'it is black' inúḿ bibi 'black thing'
blacksmith(S.25)			oḍúmāḿ ụsáḿ(e-)
bladder (101)	abábā (ị-)	ọkúáfị	ẹbrẹ́ áfẹịn "bag(for)urine"
blind (391)	ọyị tóbú zē 'he is blind' oyón túTōbú 'blind person'	ạdú ei ḍí yá "eyes his stopped are" ='he is blind'	1. ọ púávtẹ̄ "it(eye)is closed" 2. o ḍím̄ 'it is blindness'
blood (100)	ịzara	ạburạ cf. Igbo ọbara	ịzálạ
blow (wind) (541)	vulo 1.	vọú	vívá
blow (with mouth) (542)	fofo 2.	fufó	fofó
blue (346)	ayá bilóó zē 'it is blue' akań bilóō 'blue cloth' A. bulóbulo E. cf. Ịjọ bulóbulo (Kolokuma), etc.; English blue	ọ yạ obibi 'it is blue (=black)'	oyíń ạdụ blóblóo 'it has a blue appearance' itóún bloblóo 'blue cloth'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
blunt (382)	o gbóní zē 'it is blunt' ụgbá gbúgbōn 'blunt knife'	1. o tútúrú yą́ 'it is blunt' 2. ó riomu 'it is not sharp'	ọ kpą́nę́ñ 'it is blunt' ąkṵ́ ęlęgę nú ọ kpą́nę́ñ 'edge of knife which is blunt'
board (boat) (S.346)	fana 2.	fịną́	1. fąnę́ 2. ḍịáń cf. 'enter'
boat (329)	ụkọ	ọkọ	ụkọ́
body (97)	ózū (í-) cf. Ịjọ ózu (Okordia), etc.	ọnwị̀	ịnwị́Ị̀ (ị́-)
boil (water) (S.470)	tiẹ tin 2.	chié	tụẹsẹ́
bone (103)	iḅúē	úḅwo	úḅūó (í-)
book (S.246)	ịbị cf. 'medicine'	1. iḍírígẹ́ cf. Ịjọ ḍírí 'medicine, book' (Kalabari), etc. 2. ẹḅị leaf	ụḅị́ góōm cf. 'leaf', 'read'
bottle (S.193)	olólō (i-) cf. Ịjọ olóló (Kolokuma), etc., Igbo ólólọ́	ólílọ́ cf. Ịjọ, Igbo	ololó (i-) cf. Ịjọ ololo (Mein), etc., Igbo
bottom(S.250)		ebi	ụbọ́ cf.'ground'
bow n. (298)	agbánā (ị-)	ọmṵ	ụkątą́m (ị-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
box n. (S.165)	ekpétī (i-) cf. Ịjọ ekpétí (Kolokuma),etc.	ókubó	ụkạtạ́m (ị-) ígbē (í-) cf. Ịjọ ígbé (Kalabari),etc.; Igbo igbé
boy (115)	ọmọ́ mọsị́ọ (ị-) "male child"	ámọ́ mọshị "male child"	ọmọ́ mọsị "male child" (pl. ímó mọsị)
brains (50)	ovuru (i-) cf. Igbo ụvụ́fụ (ọñụñụ)	evulu cf. Igbo	evul (a-) cf. Igbo
branch (166)	ụbọ́ táān "arm(of)tree"	ọbọ́ ẹ́tạị "arm(of)tree"	ụkpạngí (ạ-) cf. Ịjọ ịkpangí (Okrika)
break tr. (547) (e.g. plate)	ḅunẹ ḅunu 2.	kịẹ́	gbiye ḅun
break tr.(S.791) (= snap)			ḅlain
breast (68)	ivein A. ivin E.	ivio	ivinyóú (a-)
bring (453)	tọ yí ta yí "take come"	to yi "take come"	yạụ vọ yí "take carry come"
broom (S.185)	ụgbọréẹ̄ (ị-) ịsịnganị 'straw of broom'	ọkạnịkạnị	ụsịndạrí (ị-)
brother (36)	ẹtí́ọmọ́ mọ́sị 'male relative'	ọ́chẹ́ mẹ́ mọshị "male my relative"	ọ́tụ́mẹ́ ọ́mọ̄sí 'male relative'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
	ọtɨ́ẹ́mọ́ gúnú ónú mẹ 'my brother of one mother'		
brother's wife (S.11)		ạnị ạ́chẹ mẹ	ọ́vɨ́tạ́ḿ ọ́tụ mẹ "woman(of) relation my"
build (483)	kunẹ kunu 2.	kunú (also 'hold'; cf. Ɪjọ kọrɨ 'hold; build' (Kolokuma))	ḅọ
bull (232)	ovín mọ́sɨ́ A.(i-) otúéín mọ́sɨ E. Both 'male cow'		
burn (of fire) (S.468)	ḅálɨ́ 2.	ḅarí ké	ḅar = 'shine'
burn (trans.) (S.408)	tụẹzẹ 2. A. tụẹsẹ E.	kesé	tọ (cf. 'roast')
bury (463)	ziẹ zi 1.	zhí	zi
bushcow (213) (buffalo)	ofógī A. ofógu E.		
bush-pig (S.59)		ófau	esí
butcher (meat) (S.403)	van 1.	vá	kẹvtɨ́ɨ va 'flay'
buttocks (89)	álɨakpá	ákɨkɨ́kuru	egosó (i-)
buy (510)	ḍẹ 2.	dú (cf. Ep. 'bargain')	ḍẹ

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
calabash(305)	egbele (i-) cf. Igbo ebele (Owerri)	ągbɨnąą cf. Ɨjǫ ǫgbila (Kumbo)	ụbąbą́ (ɨ-) cf. Ɨjǫ ɓaɓa (Kalabari),etc.
call (511)	koko 2.	kó	kotá
cannon (S.151)	ókurísī (í-) A. ókurúsi E. cf. Ɨjǫ okúrúsi (Okordia), etc.; Igbo kwurúsu (Owerri)	okúrúsu cf. Ɨjǫ	úkurúsu (í-) cf. Ɨjǫ kurúsu (Kalabari),etc.
carry(child at side)(S.416)	tǫǫ 2.	tǫ́	bebé
carry (child on back)(S.415)	kpǫ 2.	kpǫ	bąbą́
carry (load) (452)	vǫnę vǫnɨ 1.	swąɨ́	swą́ɨ́
case (law) (S.244)	ɨgbęnɨ	ękǫmụ	ɨkụmą́ɨ́n
cassava (283)	ɨdɨǫbǫ́ cf. Ɨjǫ ɨdaɓǫ́ǫ (Okordia); Igbo jɨ́gbǫ (Ọñụñụ)	ędɨą́ɓǫ cf. Ɨjǫ, Igbo	úbiaɓuru (í-) cf. Ɨjǫ abaɓúru (Anyama), etc.; Abá 'Ọba(of Benin)', ɓuru 'yam'
cast-net (S.175)	ɨgbǫ́ cf. Ɨjǫ ɨgbǫ́ (Kolokuma), etc.	ɨ́gbǫ́ cf. Ɨjǫ	ǫ́gbǭ (ɨ́-) cf. Ɨjǫ ɨ́gbǭ (Kalabari), etc.

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
cat (257)	ológbosí (i-) cf. Ịjọ ológbosí (Kolokuma), etc.; Yoruba ọ̃lógbo + English puss ?	élegbéshi cf. Ịjọ élégbési (Okordia), etc.	pọ́sị cf. Ịjọ pọ́sị (Kalabari), etc., Engl. puss
chain (S.159)	ígbirigbírī cf. Ịjọ ịgbirigbirí (Amegi), etc.	ikóli cf. Ịjọ íkólí (Kalabari), etc., Igbo íkóní (Cwerri)	íkōlí cf. Ịjọ
chair (S.55)	akaba (ị-) cf. Ịjọ akaba (Amegi)	ágịdá cf. Ịjọ ngadá (Kalabari)	ągadá (ị-) cf. Ịjọ
chameleon (206)	ógumágala (í-) cf. Ịjọ ógumágala (Okrika), etc., Igbo ógẹ̀wumáagala	ogumágịla cf. Ịjọ ogumágala (Ikibiri), etc., Igbo	ógumángala (í-) cf. Ịjọ ógumángala (Kalabari), etc., Igbo
charcoal (cf. 161)	yéntáān iyén 'used part' ịtáān 'fire'	ibibi	ibí tā́ịn cf. 'fire'
cheap (S.378)	akan eki gū́gú́rú́ 'cheap cloth' eki gú́rú́ zē 'it is cheap' cf. eki 'market'	ó tc eki 'it has no value in the market'	i zúāń 'it is cheap' ó tul eki 'it does not reach market'
cheek (56)	ụbú́ḅáḅáān A. ḅíḅáḅáan E.	agba cf. Igbo agba (Onitsha) 'jaw'	ú́kpą́mghą (ą́-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
chest (67)	ẹvẹ̀bụ	íkpéebi = 'heart'	ókpór ívom(á-) ívóm 'heart'
chicken, fowl (247)	ẹfẹnị (ị-)	ạfẹnị	ọ́họ́họ (ị́-)
child (S. 8)	ọmọ́ (ị-)	ámọ (pl. ímo) iméníni ímo 'small children'	ọ́mṑ fạịn ọ́mọ́mṑ gbẹr 'small child' (pl. ímómíní ímo)
chin (58)	agban (ị-) cf. Igbo agba (Orlu)	ạgbạ cf. 'cheek'	ịbíbēú (ạ-) also 'jaw'
chop (wood) (480)	kẹẹ 2.	kịé also 'cut(cloth)'	gbogbó also 'cut'
claw (264)	ịvẹ́n cf. 'nail'	ẹ́vẹ ạ́fẹnị 'claw of bird'	ụvẹ́ (ạ-) 'claw, nail'
clean (374)	akaǹ kpéné 'clean cloth' e kpéné zē 'it is clean'	ọ fú yá 'it is clean'	fụ 'be clean' mọfụạ 'it is clean'
clitoris(S.20)			ukal
close v.(462)	kuẹ ku 2.	kuleí kuú	kú
cloth(ing) (335)	akanị (ị-)	ạkạnị	itóún (a-)
cloud (136)	aḍú ẹ́ḛ̀ẹ̄ 'raincloud'	óbólímábóli	amafú ọ́blẹlọ 'collection of smoke'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
coal (161)	see charcoal		
cock (248)	okókorókō (i-) ẹfẹ́nɨ́ mọ́sɨ 'male fowl'	ạfẹní mọshɨ 'male bird'	ọ́họ́họ́ mọsɨ 'male fowl'
coconut(S.141)	okokoḍíē cf. Ɨjọ okokoḍíe (Anyama), etc.	ukuóji	ubí ḅekéin 'European nut'
cocoyam(S.133)	okílē (i-)	ạ́tọḍɨ́ạ́	ukóvúrū (a-)
cold (386)	amɨ́nɨ́ ḍọ́ọ̄ 'cold water' ayá ḍọ́ọ́ zē 'it is cold' cf. Ɨjọ ḍọ́ḍọ́ 'be cold' (Ikibiri), etc.	ọ mɨ́ yạ́ 'it is cold'	moniná 'it is cold' ạmɨ́ń nīníń 'cold water'
comb v.	sala 2 cf. Ɨjọ salá	sạlɨ́ cf. Ɨjọ	zạlạ́ cf. Ɨjọ zalá (Nembe), etc.
comb n.	ásalɨ́ tōm(ú) (ɨ-) "comb(of)head" cf. Ɨjọ salá (Kolokuma), etc.	ẹsạ́li ûtomu cf. Ɨjọ	ạndạlạ́ cf. Ɨjọ ádálā (Okrika)
come (432)	yo yi ~ yẹẹ 2.	yóɔ̀ (imperative) yi	yí
compound(S.47)	iyeni	ạfiɲɨ	ogigó (i-) cf. Igbo ogigo
conceive(S.342)	yimẹ 2.	nyɨmẹ	nɨmẹ́

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
contribute (S.481)	tuo 2. cf. Ịjọ otúó (Kolokuma), etc.	túó cf. Ịjọ	sǫ́
cook = boil(470)	dele 1.	diré	dér
cooking-pot (S.195)	úmemé(delédḭ́ǭm) (ḭ-) 'pot (for cooking food)'	ǫ́kḭ	ǫ́kḭ́ ḭdḭọm (ḭ-) 'pot for food'
corpse (314)	ḭdúē cf. Ịjọ dúḭ́ḭ́ (Boma), etc.	ózú édei 'body of person'	oḍíḿ (e-)
cough n.(317)	ụyḭ́lǭ (ḭ-)	okófílom	ọkǫ́sǫ́nyǭ́ḿ
count (S.454)	wan	nwǫḭ	nwǫ́ḭ́n
cow (231)	ovin (i-) A. cf. Ịjọ ovin (Nembe), etc. otúóín E.	étuei	námbúlo cf. Ịjọ nambúlo (Kalabari), etc.
co-wife (S.7)	ifónómǫ́ ofóní mẹ (i-) 'my co-wife'	ófoni me 'my co-wife'	ófōná
crab (220)	ǫ́vḭlǫ́ǭ (ḭ-)	ávụrǭ	1. ǫ́ḍḭ́kohóro (freshwater) 2. odedébǫ́ńgǫlą (i-)(climbs mangroves) 3. ukambulóo (i-) (makes holes) 4. kǫ́ngǫ́ḭ (calls tide)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
			5. elúmā (i-) (land-crab)
			6. ọkọ́ḍị̄ (i-) (water-crab)
creek (S.30)	orórō	úsha	ụbọ̄sọ́ (á-)
crocodile (216)	odovo (i-)	águi cf. Igbo ágḅụ́ íyī	ụsáni
crowd (S.22)		ogwe	uḅúá éwei 'crowd of people'
cry(=weep)(501)	vịẹ 1.	vịé	vịé
cure = heal (S.469)		gbunonó	kokrom
curse v.(S.381)	kpenẹ kpeni 2.	1. kpené 'abuse' 2. gurú íshonı	1. kpẹtẹ́ 2. kpẹtẹ́ị́(more than once)
cut (481)	sobẹ sobu 2.	1. fíá 2. kịrí	gbogbó cf. 'chop'
cutting-grass	see grasscutter		
dance (521)	dáda 3. ada (n.)	ḅịné	ḅẹnẹ ụkpa
"dash" (S.488)		ḍiominé	liom
daughter (39)	ọmọ́fụrọmọ́	ámọ́mịvụramụ	ọkpátāḿ
daughter-in-law (45)	anị ọmọ́	ómíní mé ọḍọmụ	ọvịtạḿ ọmọ mẹ 'wife of my child'
day (147)	ẹḍẹ 'daylight'	ạḍẹ	1. odisán 'waking day'
			2. tịrẹ̄ '24 hours'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
deaf (389)	oyón ḍíḍī 'deaf person' ọyị ḍíí zē 'he is deaf'	1. ó shiene echi 'he does not hear' 2. ésọụ ẹị ḍí yą́ "ears his stopped are"	odún mąsọụ 'it is stopped in ears'
death (313)	uwu (i-)	uwu	uwú
dear (costly) (377)	akan ekí kpǫ́kpǭ 'expensive cloth' eki kpǫ́ zē 'it is dear'	o té yą́ ékí 'it has value in the market'	o túl eki 'it reaches market'
debt (S.275)	ụsa (ị-)	ụsą	ụsą́
decrease(intr.) (520)	mẹ 2.	1. zhi 2. nwọ (water)	dọsẹ
deep (363)	amị́nị́ ḍíḍīḿ 'deep water' o ḍímí zē 'it is deep'	o dú yą́ 'it is deep'	kuvian
defecate(429)	ḅẹḅẹ ḅẹḅụ 2.	ḅu ą́kpą	ḅẹvą
demolish(S.461)		kpụkpą́ (e.g. house) cf. Ịjọ kpụkpọ (Okordia), etc.	gron
dew (138)	ịmẹmụ	íkolíkoli	ihróhōr
die (517)	wọ wu 2.	wú	wu
different(S.308)		evíe	osikekné 'difference'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
			o sɪ́kékɪ́nɛ́n 'it is different' osikekné ɪnum 'different thing'
dig (496)	guẹ gu 1.	vié	bul
dirty (373)	ọ dọ́tɪ́ị zé 'it is dirty' akaɲ dọ̄dọ́ 'dirty cloth' cf. Engl. dirty	ɪ́dio yą́ 'there is dirt' o bí yą́ 'it is dirty/black'	ọ dɪ́ą́ɲ ọ́kpąkpą "it entered dirt" ọkpąkpą́ ọ́sọmą 'dirty clothes'
dive (S.350)	dimẹ dimu 2.	dimú	dim
divide (546)	kɪẹzẹ 2. A. kɪẹsẹ E.	mą́	kẹsẹ́
do (430)	wulẹ wulu 2.	wurú	kpené
doctor (125)	ọbụ (ɪ-)	ąbụ	ọ́bụ́ (ẹ-)
dog (256)	abụ̀ā (ɪ-)	ą́bụą	ą́bụ́ą̄ (ɪ-)
door (186)	ogun (i-)	enúswei enu 'cover' uswei 'opening, way'	egúú
dove (252)	ikɪ́rɪ́ ótiti 'red-billed wood-dove' cf. Ijọ kɪ́rɪ́ ótiti (Kolokuma), etc.	ąkɪ́kọ́tọ	nwẹ́rẹsɪ cf. Ijọ wán-ẹrẹ́sɪ (Kalabari),

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
			Igbo nwaērèèsì (ǫ̃ɦ̩ų̃ɦ̩ų)'pigeon'
draw (water) (S.425)	sǫ 2.	zuō	zuvó
draw-net(S.176)	1. íburu cf. Ɪjǫ ibóro (Oporoma),etc. 2. fǫ̀ngǫ́ ɪ́gbǫ 'net drawn by two canoes, cf. Ɪjǫ fǫ̀ngǫ́ ų́gbǫ (Bassan) "drag-net"	ɪ́gbǫ́ =cast-net	ǫ́gbǫ́ kpų́rǫ́m(ɪ́-)
dream v.(458)	ɓɛɛnę 2.	mɪshɪnɛ́	mɛsɪ́nɛ̄
dream n.(312)	ų́ɓɛ́ɛ́nɛ̄ (ɪ́-)	ǫmɪ́shɪ́nę 'experience in sleep'	ɪmɛ́sɪnę
dress v.(484)	gɪla gɪlɪ 1.	awó nyǫnɪ awó	tlɛmanɛ́
drink (426)	1. yǫn 2. (water, medicine) 2. ɖa 2. (wine)	1. nyǫ́ (water, medicine) 2. ɖá (wine) 3. foú (soup, beverage)	1. nyǫų (water) 2. ɖą (wine) 3. ɓyąɪ (soup)
drive away (503)	kpotę kpotu 2. cf. Ɪjǫ kpótú (Kolokuma), etc.	kpoɖi kɪɖɛ́	gugú
driver ant	<u>see</u> ant		

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
drum (295)	eze (i-) cf. Ịjọ eze (Kolokuma), etc.	ozize	ụ́kpā̀ (ą́-)
dry (372)	ụyíyāsį́ 'dryness' a yásį́ zē 'it is dry' akanį ụ́yāsį́ 'dry cloth'	ọ yą́shį́ yą́ 'it is dry'	ọ kụ́áñ 'it is dry' eseń nụ́ ó kụ́áñ 'fish which is dry'
dry v.(fish) (S.409)	vumẹ vumu 1.	vumú	ḅụr
dry season (159)	ọnọ́nṵ̄ (ị-)A. ọnẹnẹ E.	egilé úvo 'time of sun'	óhó úvuọ 'time of sun'
dry up (533)	wọn 2.	1. ọ yą́shį́nį́ 'it is dried up' (cf. 'dry') 2. ọ nwọ́nį́ (of water)	ị kụ́ą́ñ 'it dries' (cf. 'dry')
duck (254)	ọdọgụmọ (ị-) cf. Ịjọ ọdọgụmá (Kolokuma), etc., and (?) Engl. duck	odoguma cf. Ịjọ odokuma (Amegi), etc., and (?) English	ọ́họ́họ́ ḅekéin 'European fowl'
duiker("hare") (S.106)	ụwaán cf. Ịjọ wán (Kolokuma), ọ́wán (Okordia), etc.	ụnwą́ cf. Ịjọ ọ́wán (Okordia), etc.	ọḅẹtṵ́ (ị-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
dumb (390)	ọyị ḍífízḗm̄ kúnónū 'he is dumb'	unwóni éi ḍí yą́ 'he is dumb'	o yíń ọ́bu 'he is dumb' owóī nụ́ o yíń ọ́bu 'person who is dumb'
dust (180)	ɻkpọsǫ́ǭ cf. ɻjọ ɻkpọsǫ́ (Ekpetiama), etc.	éḅuḍu cf. ɻjọ obudu (Ogụla), oḅuró (Nembe)	ovuluvúl
eagle (S.71)	ugo (i-) cf. ɻjọ ugo (Okrika), etc., Igbo ugo	ugo cf. ɻjọ, Igbo	ugó (i-) cf. ɻjọ igo (Kalabari), Igbo ugo
ear (17)	ɻsǫ́ǭ	ǫ́sọụ	ụ́sǭụ́ (ą́-)
earring (S.269)	gólī A. (i)gólu E. cf. Engl. gold	iḅerisuá cf. ɻjọ ḅeri sụa yé "ear put thing" (Kalabari), etc.	ụnyɻnǫ́nḗḿ ą́sọụ cf. 'ear'
earth, soil(53)	ɻḍẹḅḗḗ̄ = 'mud'	ạḍọụ	ụtǫ́ ɻḍiọm 'ground of food'
east (423)	ɻkɻị nɻ́ uvon dúū yi wǫ́ "side which sun from come-s"	ẹḅạ ą́ḍụ ą́kɻẹ 'front of town'	
eat (425)	ḍɻ 2.	ḍɻ	ḍɻ
edge (S.249)		ọgạ	ạkɻ́
egg (261)	ikién fḗnɻ́ 'egg of bird'	íkíe ą́fẹnɻ 'egg of bird'	úkīé (ɪ-)

	ÉPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
elbow (72)	ọkọlụ́bọ ọkọlụ 'something sharp' ụbọ 'arm'	ɗlú ọ́bọ cf. 'arm'	ẹ́kɪ́kár ộbọ(ẹ́- ệ-)
elephant (212)	ọɖọ́mgbọ̄ (ị-)	ẹ́ɖọ́gbọ	enɪ́ (i-)
end (S.251)		ọkpáse	ekrerɪ́
enter (434)	ɖiana 2.	ɖiaɲɪ́	ɖɪ́ẹ́n
entertain(S.504)	kọmẹ kọmụ 2.	kwạmụ́	kwọm
evening (151)	awụmụ (ị-)	ạnwụmụ	ạńgụ́m
everyone(407)	édibé bodú	bạ kɪ́rɪ́kɪ́rɪ́ edei 'all people'	onyóvrónyo
everything (408)	kpẹkpẹ́ bodú	bá kɪ́rɪ́kɪ́rɪ́ inumu 'all things'	inúm vrínum
eye (55)	ịdụ A. ạdụ E.	ạdụ	úkmọ́ ộdụ (ɪ́- ô-) 'seed of face'
face (48)	ịsáándụ̄	ẹ́sẹ́ạdụ	ạdụ́ (ị-)
faeces (106)	ịkpá	ẹ́kpạ	ịsọ́
fall (491)	den 1.	deɪ́	dein
far (380)	ị ɖáa yá 'it is far' ẹkẹ́ɪ́n ɖá 'far town'	ọ sá yạ́ 'it is far'	ọ ɖẹ́sɪ́n̄ 'it is far' gbạ nụ́ ọ ɖẹ́sɪ́n̄ 'place which is far'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
fatigue (325)	etéétí (i-)	onwí ló méni "body tired to me"	ukpuné gíná
feather (259)	uvun éfēní 'feather of bird'	ukpori áfeni cf. 'bird'	ukpŕõ (a-)
female (S.311)		vuramu	vitam enáḿ vitam 'female animal'
fever (318)	okíríkẹ cf. Ijọ okíríkẹ (Ikibiri)	ákomu cf. Igbo ákọm (Orlu) 'fever'	éhíóhol
few (351)	ayá kpolívẹ zé 'they are few' kpolivákāní 'fewness of cloths'	ogbẹ lou 'a few only' edei gbẹ lou 'few people'	e yín mí gberíñ 'they are few' émée gberín éwei 'few people'
fight (S.386)	kọni 2.	kọní	kọn
fill (530)	sọ 2.	vosé	bobó
finger (75)	ivílíbõ 'digit of hand'	ámésilóbo cf. 'hand'	úsrûbo (pl. ásrâbo) cf. 'hand'
fingernail (70)	úvúnbõ 'nail of hand'	éve obo 'nail of hand'	uvé ûbo (a- â-) 'nail of hand'
finish (528)	veleze 1. A. vilese E.	o vuréni 'it is finished'	vresé
fire (160)	itáān = 'tree'	étai = 'tree'	1. ítāín cf. 'tree' 2. ebó ítain

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
firewood (S.38)	ịtán tịẹ̄m ịtáān 'tree, fire' tịẹ́m 'used'	ọ́tạị	ɟtāɟn kpréséṅ cf. 'tree, fire'
first (S.2)		ọshịnáḍụ	ọnụ́tụ́tụ
fish (269)	eseni (i-)	eseni	eséṅ (i-)
fisherman(S.27)	oyón bé seni 'man looking for fish' oyón gbí ósṓni 'man killing fish'	ódéí gbéíámu éseni 'person killing fish'	ogbíēḿ íséṅ (e-) 'killer of fish'
fishing-net	see 'cast-net' and 'draw-net'		
fishpond(S.29)	iḍuo	ọ́wạị	ihóĺ́ ísen 'lake of fish'
flea (224)	ɟkpịrị cf. Ịjọ akpịrị (Amegi), etc., Igbo akpɟ (Owerri)		uwév (i-)
float (S.351)	viemẹ viemu 3.	su	tọịn cf. Ịjọ tẹ́ịn 'drift' (Kalabari), etc.
flog (S.385)		1. vịạmụ 2. ḅọmụ́ 'beat'	ḅọm
flood season (S.36)	ibụ́ē	egile ḟbue	1. ạmíṅ gịna 'big water' 2. ọvụ́vụ́wọ́ ámịn gịna

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
flow (S.492)	suę su 2.	su	vụọ
flower (171)	fláwa cf. Engl. flower	oḍeḍê cf. Ịjọ odedé (Anyama), etc., Igbo ododó (Ụkwaalị)	1. fịląwą cf. Ịjọ fịláwa (Kalabari), etc; English 2. ńgwōńgó (í-)
fly n. (226)	ụ́bọmọ́ọ̄ cf. Ịjọ ịmọmọ́ọ (Okordia), etc.	ẹ́mụmụ cf. Ịjọ ịmụmụ (Amegi), etc.	úmómo (í-) cf. Ịjọ ọmọmọ́ (Kalabari), etc.
fly v.(523)	fịanę fịanị 2.	fịanị	vẹv
fog (139)	omumuni A. omumunu E.	ọ́bọ́límábóli = 'cloud'	ọbụtú gīnạ́ cf. Ịjọ ọbụto 'fog, cloud' (Kalabari), etc. gịnạ 'big'
follow (516)	kpaza A. kpazị 2. A. kpasa E.	ḍuú cf. Ịjọ dúó (Kolokuma), ḍugó (Nember), etc.	ḍuu cf. Ịjọ
food (267)	ịdịọ́ọ̄ḿ cf. 'eat'	ẹdịọ̄mụ cf. 'eat'	ịdí̤ọ̄ọ́ḿ cf. 'eat'
foot (86)	avị (ị-) = 'leg'	ạvị = 'leg'	ạvḭ (ị-) = 'leg'
forehead (S.15)		see 'face'	ạḍụ́ íkpíla(ị- a-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
forest (181)	azi	azhi	ezí (i-)
forget (495)	samana 2.	saminé	saminé
fowl (=chicken) (247)	efeni (i-)	afeni	ohoho (í-)
friend (128)	ugbali	ólo	úvrē (á-)
frog (229)	1. oguma (i-) cf. Ijo ogumú 'frog, toad' (Kolokuma), etc. 2. ikúrekúrē 'croaking frog' cf. Ijo akúrein (Boma), etc. 3. otúō (i-) 'toad'	1. ofóró 2. ányágumágu 'toad'	1. ekpébréin(i-) 2. ukpáí (i-) 'croaking frog' cf. Ijo akpálu (Kolokuma), etc.
front (416)	adó adó fán 'in front'	ebá adu	bádu 'in front' cf. 'face'
fruit (170)	utunu (i-) e.g. utúnédī 'palmfruit'	ékpurú etai 'seed of tree' = 'seed'	úkúmó utain (í-) 'seed of tree'
full (369)	o vón zē 'it is full' amúní vōnvón 'full of water'	o vó yé 'it is full'	o vúōń 'it is full'
gall (102) =bile	alákpú (i-) cf. Ijo lákpō (Kalabari)	elo cf. Igbo cyo (ǫhuhu)	íbūé (á-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
gather (466)	kpolo 2.	kilo kpolí	kpomóín
ghost (111)	oyón wém oyon 'person' iwém 'the dead'	inumu ágbura	ema
girl (116)	omófurómó (i-) cf. 'child'	ámómúvuramu	ómóvitam (pl. imívitam) 'female child'
give (506)	kie 2.	kíé	kie
give birth (513)	bie 1.	bie	bie
go (431)	1. gbe 1. 'go home' 2. ta 2. 'go (to return)'	1. gbe 'go home' 2. ta 'go (to return)'	1. gbe 'go home' 2. ta 'go (to return)'
go adrift		see 'float'	tein cf. Ijo téin (Kalabari), etc.
goat (233)	1. enemekéen A. anamekéen E. 'animal of town' 2. ekedi (i-) A. eketi E. 'he-goat' cf. Ijo okotí (Kolokuma), etc.	1. ókya 'he-goat' 2. okiri cf. Igbo okiri 'castrated he-goat'	1. ebúwí (i-) 2. ekpé ébuwi 'he-goat' cf. Ijo ekpé 'he-goat' (Kalabari), etc.
go down(438)	dubu 1.	seminé	seminé
go round(S.333)		gonî	hír
go out (435)	yine 2.	duú	wolé

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
go up (437)	funu 2.	funú	fúnú mɨ́ ékun cf. ekun 'top' tá mɨ́ ékun cf. ta 'go'
God (124)	Iziḅe	Óníso cf. Igbo olisẹ (Ụkwaalị), Yoruba orisa 'deity'	Ósūó ? cf. Ịjọ suó 'sky, heaven' (Nembe), etc.
gold (198)	igólī cf. English gold	góol cf. English gold	
good (367)	1. akan vie 'good cloth' 2. o sóḿ zē 'it is good' oyón súsōḿ 'good person'	o sómú yą́ 'it is good'	úsōḿ 'goodness' mosomá 'it is good' itoun nú mósomá 'cloth which is good'
gorilla (S.60)	ulé (i-) A. cf. Ịjọ ilé (Eduwini), elé (Kolokuma), etc. ídegélē E.		ọmẹ́lẹm zógboin 'young man of thick forest'
grandchild (40, 41)	ịsẹ́sẹ	ọsịsẹ́	ómíní ọmọ mọ "child of child my"
grandfather (42)	ọsụ́nụmọ́ genc 'great father'	ásụ́námọ bo 'great father'	ósụ́nọ́mọ gina 'great father'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
grandmother (43)	onúmọ́ gene 'great mother'	ónúámọ bo 'great mother'	ónúma giṇạ 'great mother'
grass (173)	ikpoo	ikpu	ítútú wạịn
grasscutter (=cutting-grass) (S.66)		ikiri cf. Ịjọ ikirí (Kolokuma)	ebióu cf. Igbo ébi ógwū (Orlu) 'porcupine'
grease, fat (288)	ọyọn (ị-)	eḅili ánạmụ 'oil of animal'	ạnį́
green (344)		ẹlẹ́lị	aḍú ụbị tạịn 'appearance of leaf'
greet (S.433)		ḅiné	ḅregéń
grey hair (S.13)	ịdaán vū (one hair) ịdan (pl.)	ẹdạạ	ụdą́ịn (ị-)
grind (S.394)		gbọ́	gbẹ
ground (177)	ụtọ (also 'farmland')	ọtọ	ụtọ́ (ạ-) ụtọ vụt
groundnut(290)	ḭpapá A. ápapá E. cf. Ịjọ apapá (Kolokuma), etc., Igbo apaapá (Orlu)	ịpạpą́ cf. Ịjọ, Igbo	ạpạpą́ cf. Ịjọ, Igbo
guest (127)	ịkịa	édéí ékịa	ọkḭkīą́ (ọ-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
guineafowl (249)	akụakụa (ị-) cf. Ịjọ akụkụa (Amegi only)		ọgạ́zị (ị́-) cf. Igbo ọgazị
gun (S.150)	alágbā (ị-) cf. Ịjọ alágbā (Kalabari), etc.	ạ́lạ́gbạ	ạlạ́gbạ̄ (ị-) cf. Ịjọ alágbā (Kalabari), etc.
guts, intestines (81)	idiín fāán 'string of abdomen'	iḍíí fạị 'string of belly'	ụdị́ụ́n kị́fạịn (ạ-) 'rope of belly'
hair (body) (99)	iribu (exposed) ịpịrị (hidden)	ukpori ọ́nwị 'hair of body'	ukprṍ (a-)
hair(grey) (S.13)	ịdaán vū (one hair) idan (pl.)	ẹdạạ	ụdạ́ịn (ị-)
hair (head) (52)	utútōmu 'hair of head'	ẹtútomu (Ikodu ẹdịdutom ẹdịdạ 'hair' ûtom 'head')	ụtụ́ útom (ị-) 'hair of head'
hand (69) = arm	ụbọ	ọbọ	ụbọ́ (ạ-)
hard (357)	see strong		
"hare" (S.106)	see duiker		
harmattan (S.37)	okongoro cf. Ịjọ okoorón (Kolokuma), etc.	okongoro	ókrínga cf. Ịjọ ókirínga (Kalabari), etc.

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
harpoon (for manatees)(S.155)	1. okpóníyáān (large) cf. Ịjọ okpónúyan (Oporoma), etc. 2. sókó ịbáā (smaller)	ékpene	
hat (337)	ewéē (i-)	utuu	utúu (a-)
hatch (intr.) (S.380)		kịkẹ	kẹkẹ cf. Ịjọ kẹ́kẹ́ (Ikibiri), etc.
hate (S.453)		ebúrónwṭ ọ kụ mẹ ębúrónwṭ 'he hates me'	sụụ ụdú
hawk (263)	ọkpọkpọ́ cf. Ịjọ ọkpọkpọ́ (Kolokuma), etc.	ąkpụkpọ́ cf. Ịjọ akpụkpọ́ (Kabo),etc.	ąkpọ́ọ cf. Ịjọ akpakpaá (Ikibiri), etc.
head (51)	utomu	utomu	utóḿ (a-)
head-tie(S.267)	utóḿ ákānṭ "head-cloth"	ọkpómụ ûtomû	itóún vọ̄ franẹm utom 'cloth for tying head'
hear (442)	son 2.	shiené	suené
heart (77)	fịgịlọ́ (pl. ịfịgịlọ́)	ikpębi = 'chest'	ụ́dụ́dụ
heavy (339)	ọ kọ́n zē 'it is heavy' ekpétí kọ́nkọ̄n 'heavy box'	ọ kwẹ́nyṭ yą́ 'it is heavy'	mọ kọ yá 'it is heavy' ígbé kịkọịt 'heavy box'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
heel (83)	ọkọ́láāvɨ́ (ɨ-) ọkọlụ 'something sharp' avɨ 'foot' (cf. 'elbow')	ọ́kọlạ́vɨ ạvɨ 'leg'	igígím ậvɨ (i-ɨ-) cf. 'foot'
he-goat(234)	<u>see</u> goat		
help v.(490)	sọ́bọ sọ 2. 'put(in)' ụbọ 'hand'	nyọnɨ ọbọ́ "put hand"	nyọn ụbọ́ "put hand"
here (400)	eteénē	enâ	bạ́nạ
hide (488)	sinene 2. A. sinesine E.	shineshiné	sinesé
hill (175)	ụsɨnɨ gbẹlɨ 'small mountain'	ẹshɨnɨ	egblóm
hippopotamus (217)	okonédē okoni 'slave' éde 'river'	okónéda eda 'river'	otobó (i-) cf. Ijọ otobo (Okordia), etc.
hips (95)	isí ẹ́tẹ̄n isí 'end' ẹtẹn 'sides between end of ribs and hipbone'	ẹtẹɨ	ulé (a-)
hit (446)	nụ 2.	nụ	nụ
hoe n. (193)	asụ́ān cf. Ijọ asábá (Okordia), etc.	aswâ cf. Ijọ	ẹsụ́ā cf. Ijọ ẹsụ́wẹ́ɨ (Boma), etc.

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
hoe v.(497)	kunę kunu 2.	kunú	1. bul 'day' 2. kun ęzɨ 'clear bush'
hold	muę mu 2.	kunú	ḅol
hole (320)	otúlō (i-)	oko	otoklɔ́ (i-)
honey (228)	uḅili ḅɨlā́m cf. 'bee', 'suck'	ąmɨni ǫ́nwęɨ "water(of)bee"	ụkɨąnɨ́
horn (265)	ụkpanɨ (i-)	ǫkpąnɨ	ụkpǫ́ń (ą-)
hornbill(S.76)	apɨ́ápɨ́á (ɨ-) A. apɨ́pɨ́á E. cf. Ɨjǫ apɨ́ápɨ́á (Anyama), etc., Igbo ápɨ́á	ǫ́pɨpɨą cf. Ɨjǫ, Igbo	okpókō (i-)
horse (237)	ayanyan (ɨ-) cf. Ɨjǫ ayanyan (Okordia), etc.; Ukwaalɨ anyɨnya, Igbo ɨnyɨnya	ąnyą cf. Ɨjǫ, Ukwaalɨ, Igbo	ǫ́sụ (ɨ-) cf. Ɨjǫ ásụ (Kalabari), etc.; Portugese asno 'donkey'
hot (as fire) (385)	ǫ tṵ́n zē 'it is hot' ụfṵ́lɔ́ tṵ́ndṵ̄n 'hot soup'	ǫ tṵ́ yǫ́ = ǫtṵ́ąmụ yǫ́ 'there is heat'	mǫtụą 'it is hot' ąmɨ́ń tṵ̄tṵ́ 'hot water'
hot (as pepper) (S.312)		ǫ fǫ́ṵ́ yǫ́	miloma 'it is hot' ɨsɨlɔ́bęɨn lilom 'hot pepper'
house (183)	ụfámṵ̄	ǫ́mụ	ụvāɨ (ą-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
how? (397)	aḍụ vóo	ivó	ákuvo 'which way?'
how many?(398)	íwenîi	ínwei	nwei
hunger (330)	ọkṓn̄	ézhie	ịdịṓḿ gúạ̄m cf. 'food'
hunt (S.482)	1. san = 'shoot' 2. bịda azị 'walk the forest'	sạ ɓbọ	sạ = 'shoot'
hunter(129)	1. oyón sán nāḿ 'person shooting animals' 2. oyón kpẹ́n nāḿ 'person trapping animals' 3. oyón gbí ánāḿ 'person killing animals'	ọsạ ɓbọ	ọsạ́m ịnạm
husband(S.6)	ọmọ́sị	ɓmọshị	ɓmō̩sí úḍṓḿ 'husband in marriage' ɓmō̩sí mẹ 'my husband'
"iguana" see 'monitor lizard'			
increase (intr.) ḅu 2. (519)		ḅa	ḅụẹsẹ
in-laws(S.12)		1. ɗchẹ mẹ ạḍọmụ	ẹnátụ

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
		2. ǫ́gǫ cf. Igbo ǫ́gǫ	
inside (412)	uvom uvǫ́m fā̄m 'inside the house'	uvomu	ivǫ́m
insult (449)	kpeenę 2.	kpenę́	kpene ḍiesem
intestines,	see guts		
iron (196)	ugu cf. Ịjǫ ugú (Bassan), etc.	obíomu	íkuléle cf. Ịjǫ íkúléle (Kalabari), etc.
jaw (59)	ụbụ́bábáān A. bíbábáan E	agba cf. Igbo agba	ịbíbḗṵ́ (a-)
join (S.458)		1. gesę́ (rope) e. zu (sticks, iron)	lol
judge(S.436)		fia ękǫmụ "tell case"	ḍuko ịkmanyǫ ? cf. Ịjǫ ḍukǫ́ (Kalabari) 'tell'
jump (524)	fienę fieni 2.	sa ǵgǫ	sǫl
key (S.161)	ụkpálá Igódǫ́ ụkpala 'small stick' igodo 'padlock' cf. Ịjǫ igodo (Ịbani), etc. 'lock'; Igbo igodǫ́	sąmbị cf. Ịjǫ sámbị (Kalabari), etc.; Portugese chave	sąmbị cf. Ịjǫ, Portugese

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
kidney (80)	ikpí	ẹ́kpụrạ́nyị	íf:úfu
kill (448)	gbiẹ gbie l.	gbọ́	gbiyé
king (122) = village head		okílómu ạ́kịọ	ọdạ́ḿ ẹ́kọịn (ọ- ị-) cf. Ịjọ da 'rule' (Nembe), etc.; ẹ́kọ̄ịn 'town'
kite (bird) (S.72)	ọvẹ́gọlẹ́ọ̄ḿ (ị-)		ạgụ́ńkwọ̄ cf. Ịjọ ágụ́ńkwọ̄ (Kalạbari)'hawk' (?); Igbo ágụ́ńkwọ̄ (Onitsha)'kite'
knee (84)	tóḿgbólē A. tóḿgbólo E. utomu 'head' igbélē 'front upper part of calf' cf. Ịjọ imgbélé (Kolokuma), etc., 'knee'	úlú ạ́vị cf. 'leg, foot'	ókpókpólóḿ ậvị (ị- ị-) cf. 'leg, foot'
kneel (S.330)		tukpurú	gblụmịạn
knife (301)	ụgba (ị-)	ẹgba	ẹlọgọ́ (ị-)
know (493)	ḍeelẹ ḍeeli	nomú cf. Ịjọ númú (Okordia), etc.	ḍerí

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
kola nut(291)	ụbịị (ị-) A. abịị E.	ạbịị	ụbúín (ị-)
lamp (S.167)	ụtụgban (ị-) A. cf. Ịjọ tụkpá (Kolokuma), etc.; Itsekiri utukpa; Igbo utúkpe (Onitsha), etc.	ẹtọnjị cf. Ịjọ tọnjí, tọnjié (Okrika): tọnjí 'to light', yé 'thing'	tọnzó cf. Ịjọ
language (308)	1. onú gbẹ̄nị A. onu 'mouth' ịgbẹnị 'talking' 2. ukúnónú ẹkẹ́en E. "mouth (of) town"	unwóní ẹ́kịẹ "mouth(of)town"	enú ụsẹ (a- ẹ́-) cf. 'mouth'
large (348) = big (347)			
laugh (502)	gbẹẹ 1.	gbẹí	gbẹí
law (S.245)	ológo (i-) A. olóko E. cf. Ịjọ olókó (Kolokuma), etc.	órou	ólōkó (í-) cf. Ịjọ ólókó (Kalabari), etc.
lay (eggs) (S.379)		disé	desé
lazy (S.313)		1. o dei ọgbẹ 2. o dei ọyạ 'he is lazy' 1. ana ọyạ 2. ana ọgbẹ 'lazy person'	o déín ẹgbẹ 'he is lazy' owéí nú o déín ẹgbẹ 'person who is lazy'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
leaf (164)	ịsọ́ táān "ear(of)tree"	ẹbị ẹ́tạị 'leaf of tree' ẹbị ẹ́zhị 'leaf of vegetable' (cf. 'book', 'bush')	ụbí ítāín "leaf(of)tree" cf. 'book'
learn (500)	manana 2.	mạmịnẹ́	mạkịnẹ́
left (418)	ọvịlị́ ụbọ vịlị́ 'left hand'	ọvírị	ụvịtí
leg (82) = foot	avị (ị-)	ạvị	ạví (ị-)
leopard (211)	idégīrí	ẹ́kírẹ́sẹ́dụ	ẹkpẹ́ (ị-)
lie n. (322)	ikpe cf. Ịjọ ikpé (Oporoma), etc.	ílɔ́ cf. Ịjọ ɔ́lɔ́ (Amegi, Okordia, only)	ibúō
lie down(456)	yinene 2. 'lie stretched out'	nyinené 'lie on back'	nyinené
life (315)	ẹsụọ (ị-)	ạswẹị	asụ́wẹ́ị́
lift (454)	tọlẹ tọlị 2. = 'take up'	pa funí	funesé
light n. (333)	agángáān A. ụgán E. cf. Ịjọ gaán (Kolokuma), etc.	ovuvo	isí 'daylight'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
light adj. (340) (in weight)	ọ fọ́ngọ́rọ́n zē 'it is light' ekpétí fọ́ngọ́rọ́m 'light box' cf. Ịjọ fọ́ngọ́nọ́ 'be light' (Korokoroseí), etc.; ? Igbo mfé 'lightness' (Onitsha)	o záni foforo 'it is light'	movovowá 'it is light' ígbé mó vovowa "box is light"
lightning (141)	ịgbáíndẹ̄ A.	ạdẹ́ sậmụ cf. 'thunder' "day shooting"	ịtáín ọ̀blẹlẹ 'fire of heaven'
lion (210)	1. anamadágā (ị-) 2. láíyọnị cf. Engl. lion	ɔdúmúmaḅuágụ cf. Igbo: ọdụ́m-negbú-ágụ̄ ('lion which kills leopard')	odúm nị ḅú ágụ̄ cf. Igbo
lip (61)	fọ́fọ́ kúnónū 'covering of mouth'	ọ́fína únwoni 'covering of mouth'	ọdír ēnu (ị-)
listen (S.336)	semene 2.	dịlạ ĉsọụ	nạkịnẹ́
liver (79)	oḍiom (i-)	eḍiomu	uḍíóm (a-)
lizard (218)	1. ogoregérō (i-) 'agama lizard' 2. ụ́mẹlẹ́ẹ̄ 'skink'	1. ókiḍẹ̀ 'agama lizard' 2. ạbịlẹḅílẹ 'skink'	1. ugbeḍíén (i-) 'agama lizard' 2. ohohrófịmgbá (i-)'skink, scorpion' (?)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
	cf. Ịjọ ọmọ́lọ́ị (Oporoma), etc.		
load n.(328)	ikpeze A. ikpese E. cf. Ịjọ ikpesé (Kolokuma), etc.	íkpokpo	
load v.(S.347)		fǫ́	fạ bọbǫ́
lock n.(S.160)	igodo cf. Ịjọ igodo (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo igodó	igido cf. Ịjọ, Igbo	ukpepú (i-)
long (365)	e dólí zē 'it is long' akaṅ dideli 'long cloth'	o dórí yǫ́ 'it is long'	o déř 'it is long' ódīdéf ụ́tạịn 'long stick'
look at(S.335)	die l.	gẹnị́	gẹ́n
look for(S.507)	be l.	gẹnị wǫ́	gidí
louse (223)	ubú tōmú cf. 'head'	ónúo	udúv (i-)
lungs (88)	oḍiomu cf. 'liver'	ifurumafu	ọbrọ́ âvoun (ị-) "bag (of) air"
mad (S.315)		ọ gwạ ǫ́dụ́ "he mixes eye"	ẹbǫ́ 'madness' o yíń ệbạ 'it is madness' owéī nú mǫ́ ḍịọn ệbạ 'person who is mad'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
maiden (119)	ɨsaánfɨ́nā 'young female'	ámémure	ómátam
maize (282)	akán (ɨ-) cf. Ɪjọ aká (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo ọ́kha	ọ́kạ cf. Ɪjọ aká (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo ọ́kha	ɨmbɨ́ạkpạ́ cf. Ɪjọ ɨmbɨakpa (Nembe), etc.;
male (S.310)			ẹnạ́ḿ mọsɨ 'male animal'
man (113)	oyon (i-)	onyímoshi	ọ́mọsɨ (pl.ímosi)
mango (S.138)	1. ogbéín (i-) 'bush-mango' cf. Ɪjọ ogbóín (Kolokuma), etc.; 2. ogbéín yibó 'European (i.e. imported) mango'	ógbei cf. Ɪjọ	1. ugbéínẹzɨ (i-) 'bush-mango' cf. Ɪjọ ogboín (Kalabari), etc. 2. ugbéín ɒkɒ́in 'European (i.e. imported) mango'
mangrove (S.39)	agálā (ɨ-) cf. Ɪjọ angálá (Kolokuma), etc.		ụ́ńgạ̄lạ́ (ɨ-) cf. Ɪjọ ángálá (Kalabari), etc.
many (350)	o ɒ́ú zē 'it is plentiful' akań ɒ́úɒ̄ 'many cloths'	1. o ɒ́ú yạ́ 'it is plentiful' 2. ikpóli ạ́kạnɨ 'many cloths'	1. i ɒ́úñ 'they are many' uɒ́úá átoun 'many cloths' 2. ọkṵ́kụ
market (327)	afɨ́n ć́kī 'open place of buying'	eki	ekí

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
marry (531)	ḅene 2. = 'obtain'	1. ḅịḍẹ́ ạvụrạmụ 'move with a wife' 2. ḍụmọ́ 'marry (a man)'	ḍọmọ́
mat (297)	1. ákpụmáā (ị-) 'stiffest type' 2. oróō (i-) 'soft type' cf. Ịjọ oró (Kolokuma), etc. 3. uté (i-) 'soft, coloured type' cf. Ịjọ uté (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo útẹ́	1. ạkpụ́kpạ 'stiffest type' cf. Ịjọ akpụkpáa (Okordia), etc. 2. ute 'soft type' cf. Ịjọ, Igbo 3. ḅúkúnúmá 'soft, coloured type' 4. (ute ạ́kpạlị) 'soft, costly type' cf. 2, and Ịjọ ákpálị 'flexible, tough type' (Kalabari)	1. ẹ́tẹ́rọ̄ 'stiff type' cf. Ɨjọ ẹ́tɨ́rọ̄ (Kalabari), etc. 'less stiff type' 2. ạ́kpạ́lị 'soft, Japanese type' cf. Ịjọ
matchet(S.156)	ogidi (i-) cf. Ịjọ ogiḍí (Kolokuma), etc.	okílolo	ọgọ́ (ị-) cf. Ịjọ ogie (Kalabari) 'matchet'; ọgị́ọ́ (Nembe) 'knife'; Igbo ńmā ogo 'matchet' (Onitsha)
measure(S.443)		mạ́	mạ́

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
meat (268) = 'animal'	anamụ (ị-)	ạnạmụ	ọnǵḿ (ị-)
medicine (126)	ịbị = 'book'	ọbị	1. ụ́tā́ị́n (ị-) = 'tree' 2. ịbí 'charm'
meet (S.456)		dunené	1. mụnọnḗ 2. duan
melt (S.465)	sanị 2. cf. Ịjọ sanḭ (Kolokuma), etc.	nyịnạnḗ	zạlạsǵ (tr.) zạlǵ (intr.)
middle (S.247)		ishísha	usúogbo
milk (211)	amḭ́n ívēín 'water of breast'	ạmịnị ívio 'water of breast'	ạmḭ́nḭ ivinyou 'water of breast'
mix (S390)		gwǵ cf. Ịjọ gụ́á (Amegi), etc.	gwạvtḭ́ḭ́
money (326)	ịsḭ́lḭ cf. Ịjọ sḭ́lị (Kolokuma), etc; Engl. shilling	ḗnụmạ	okpokí cf. Ịjọ igbogí (Nembe), etc., orig.'manilla'
monitor lizard, "iguana"(S.57)	ebedi (i-) cf. Ịjọ abedi (Kolokuma), etc.	abaḍi	ḗvḗụ́n (ḭ-)
monkey (215)	anáḿ ókīnú "animal (of) above"	ạnạmụ ékunu "animal (of) above"	enwén(i-) cf. Ekpeye enwen, Igbo enwe

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
moon (145) = month (156)	1. otótóótó 2. uki faa 'new moon'(154) 3. ukí tógérém 'round(i.e. full) moon' (154) cf. Ịjọ tegereé 'be round'	1. uki 2. uki fạị uki fọ́fạị 'new moon'(154) 3. uki bo 'great (i.e. full) moon' (155)	1. obáḿ 2. obáḿ fą́ị́n 'new moon'(154) 3. obáḿ éhihrą́ị́n 'full moon'(155)
moor (boat) (S.355)	diẹn diin 1.	bạrí	gim
morning (149)	ẹwị́ẹ̄ (ị-)	ąwị́ọ	ąwị́yẹ̄
mortar(S.197)	agbá ḍúmú tárān ágba 'mortar' cf. Ịjọ agbá (Oporoma), etc. ḍumu 2. 'pound' ụtárān 'fufu' cf. Ịjọ ụtáran 'fufu'; Igbo ụtñaña (Orlu)	ódo cf. Ịjọ ódo (Okordia), etc.; Igbo ódó, Ukwaalị odoɔ̀; Urhobo ódo	ẹ́nẹ̄nẹ́ (ị-)
mosquito (225)	ụ̀bọmọ́ọ̄ gélé "fly (of) night"	ẹ́sạrụ	ụ́są̄tụ́ (ị-)
mother (31)	1. onúẹ́mọ́ 2. ịnáa (voc.)	ónúámo	ónúma
mother-in-law (47)	onúmọ́ḍọm	onúamą̄dọmụ 'mother by marriage'	ónúma ẹ́vị̄tą́ḿ mẹ̀ 'mother of my wife'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
mother's brother (34)	ẹtɪ́ẹ́mọ́mọ́sɪ́ ónú mẹ 'male relation of my mother'	ą́chẹ ónu me 'relation of my mother'	ọ́tụ ónúma ọ́mọ̄sɪ́ 'male relation of mother'
mother's sister (35)	ẹtɪ́ẹ́mọ́fɪ́ná ónú mẹ 'female relation of my mother'	ą́chẹ ónu me vụrąmụ 'female relation of my mother'	ọ́tụ ónúma ọ́vītą̀n 'female relation of my mother'
mount (440)	kpaana 2.		
mountain(174)	ụsɪ́nɪ́	ígú cf. Ijọ ígú (Kalabari), etc.	egblóḿ îhiun(i-)
mouse (250)	ẹ́kpẹngbẹ́n A. ẹkpẹnkpẹ́n E.		
mouth (60)	ukúnónū	únwóni	enú (i-)
mud (179)	ɪ́dẹbẹ́ẹ̄	ẹ́pɪ́dẹ	ąbą́ɪ́n cf. Ijọ abaɪ́n (Okrika) 'mud for building'
nail (of body) (71)	ụvụn (ị-) cf. 'claw'	ẹ́vẹ 'nail, claw'	ụvẹ́ (ą-) 'nail, claw'
name (110)	ini	inii	iní (a-)
nape (65)		eshimu ệnyąnɪ́	ikósúḿ ɪ̂nyąn (a- ą̂-)
narrow (356)	ayá kọ́rọ́rọ́ọ (zé) 'it is narrow' akań kọ́rọ́rọ́ọ̄ 'narrow cloth'	kpąnẹ́ ọ kpą́nẹ́ yą́ 'it is narrow'	1. ọ dọ́n̄ 'it is narrow' usuwéí dọdọ 'narrow road'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
			2. o kpónéñ 'it is narrow'
navel (96)	uḍumu (i-)	uḍumu	uḍúḿ (a-)
near (379)	1. ẹkḍíṇ ḅúózū 'nearby town' 2. upíém 'nearness' e píín zē 'it is near' ẹkḍíṇ píém 'nearby town'	ọ pị́ yą́ 'it is close-packed' ị pị́ yą́ 'they (2 towns) are near'	o kpékíñ 'it is near' okpékíñ gbą́nẹ 'near the place' gbanụ́ ọ kpékíñ 'place which is near'
neck (64)	elélémū (i-)	ẹnyąnị	ị́nyą́ń (a-)
necklace (S.270)	ị́lá élélémū ịla 'bead' (cf. Ịjọ ị́lá 'bead') elélémū 'neck'	ḍlą	ḟkụ́tḍ́ ṭnyąn
needle (S.270)	álagá (ḟ-) cf. Ịjọ alágá (Iḅanị), etc.	ọlą́ị́ inumu	udídīún (a-)
net (S.175-8)	1. ị́gbḍ́ 'cast-net' cf. Ịjọ ị́gbḍ́ (Kolokuma), etc. 2. íburu 'draw-net' cf. Ịjọ ibóro (Oporoma), etc.	1. ḟgbḍ́ 'cast-net' cf. Ịjọ 2. iḍii 'floating net' 3. agiḍagú 'draw-net'	1. ǵgbǭ (ḟ-) cf. Ịjọ ḟgbǭ (Kalabari), etc. 2. ǵgbḍ́ kpụ́rǫ́m (ḟ-) 'draw-net' 3. ị́bǫ́rụ 'draw-net' cf. Ịjọ

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
	3. fọ̀ngọ́ ɟgbọ 'net drawn by two canoes' cf. Ɪjọ fọ̀ngọ́ ụgbọ (Bassan); fọ̀ngọ́ 'pull', ụgbọ́ 'net'		
new (370)	ayá fāá zé 'it is new' akan faa, akan fááfāá 'new cloth'	ọ yá ọfọ́fạɪ 'it is newness'	o yín ōfáɪn 'it is new' ọsọmạ́ fáɪn faɪn 'new dress' (='young')
night (148)	igolo	ạsụ	ạsụ́
noon (150)	isíbú téńgene A. síbí téńgené E.	ọtáńạ	odisán
no one (410)	édibee mó édībéé 'person' mó 'not'	édéi ạ́vụ ạ́ mo 'one person is not present'	ogóín ówei kâ ómo mụ́ bána 'no one is here'
north (421)	ọ́dụ̄dọ́bụ́ 'upstream'	ọbạ Ọdạụ 'Ọdạụ side' (a village N. of Joinkrama)	
nose (53)	isíbē	úswei	úsúvein (í-)
not (409)	mó mó sōḿ 'not good'	shown by tone only (high tone on final syllable of noun phrase)	shown by tone only (high tone on pronominal prefix); e.g. ósom 'it is not good'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
nothing (411)	síni mó 'no thing'	inumu ạvụ ɛ́ mo 'there is nothing'	inum ímo ḅána 'nothing is here'
obtain (543)	ḅene 2 = 'marry'	tọ́	
occiput(S.14)			ụḍɛ́ḿ kɔ̄l (ạ-)
ocean (S.31)	abadị (ị-) cf. Ịjọ abadí (Kolokuma), etc.		édā gịnạ 'big river'
oil (287)	ebili	eḅili	eḅír ḅíɛ́yāḿ 'edible oil'
okra (279)	ɔ́kụrụ (ị-) cf. Ịjọ ọkụ́rụ (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo ɔ́kụrụ	íkúromu	ɔ́krụ cf. Ịjọ ɔ́kụrụ (Kalabari), etc.; Igbo ɔ́kụrụ
old (S.303)	ayá ḍɔ́ 'it is old' akaṅ ḍɔ́ 'old cloth'	1. o téni ɔ́ḍɔ́ 'it is old' ạkạnị ḍo 'old cloth' 2. ɔ́kaa 'oldness (of people)'	oyíṅ ɔ́ḍɛ́gína, o ḍɛ́gíná tē 'it is old' ụbí ḍɛ́gínā 'old book' ọ kpɔ́tẹ̄ 'it is old' cf. Ịjọ kpɔ́ 'be old' (Nembe), etc.
old man (120)	1. ọkpɔ́kpɔ́ nyō 'old man' 2. ọkpɔ́kpɔ́ dibee 'old person' cf. Ịjọ kpɔ́ 'be old'	ɔ́káa mọshị	oḍɛ́gíné nyo mọsị (e-) 'male old person'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
old woman(121)	ọkpọ́kpọ́ fịna	ókáa vụrạmụ	oḍégné nyó vịtạm (e-) 'female old person'
onion (274)	ayabásị cf. Ịjọ yabásị (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo yabáasị (Onitsha); Hausa albása	ayoú cf. Ịjọ áyou (Oporoma), etc.; Igbo ayó (ọ̃hụ̃hụ); Portugese alho 'garlic'	áyō cf. Ịjọ áyo (Kalabari), etc.; Igbo; Portugese
open v.(461)	kiein 2.	kue	kunyé
outside (413)	afịn afịn fā̃m 'outside the house'	ạfịnị o dúu yé̱ ậfịnị 1. 'he is out' 2. 'she is menstruating' (used by women)	ạfíín
paddle n.(S.187)	uvíīn (i-)	uvíi	uvíun
paddle v.(S.352)	yaan 2.	yạ́	yạịn
palm (of hand) (S.16)		ḍbịlọ́bọ	ḍdú ụbọ
palm oil (287)	ebili	eḅili	eḅír bíḍyā́m 'edible oil'
palm tree(278)	1. edi (i-) 'oil palm' 2. ụkọn 'raffia palm'	1. ódi 'oil palm' 2. ọkwẹị 'raffia palm'	1. eḍí 'oil palm' 2. íngwọ 'raffia palm' cf. Igbo ńgwọ

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
palm wine (S.147)	iwéíndī A. iwéín 'actual' iḍi 'wine' iḍivie E. 'good wine'	uḍi ǫ̀kwẹ̀	1. uḍí ngwǫ 'wine of raffia palm' 2. uḍí útukeri 'wine of oil palm'
pass (S.332)	ḍala ḍalị 2	rịị	ḍá
path (188)	ogbúsué gbẹlị 'small road'	ugbuswei	usuwéí (a-) 'road, path'
pay (S.475-6)		kpẹ	kpẹ
peel v.(S.399-400)		1. kạrí 'peel (uncooked yam)'	1. kạr 'peel (yam, cocoyam) with knife'
		2. kpạ 'peel (cooked yam, cassava, corn, plantain and banana)'	2. ḅẹ 'peel (plantain) with knife'
			3. kpǫrǫ́ń 'peel with hand'
penis (91)	ǫtǫkǫlǫ́	1. ǫtáạmụ 2. ojijí 'snake' (used to children)	odúdū (i-)
pepper (273)	ịgịnáā cf. Ịjǫ ịgịná (Kolokuma), etc.	ẹsáni cf. Ịjǫ ịsáni (Okordia), etc.	ịslɛ́ɛ́bein
person (112)	édībéé	édei	owéī (e-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
pestle (S.198)	ụbọ́ ḍúmú tárān "hand (to) pound fufu"	ọbọ ódo "hand mortar"	uḍúm (a-)
pierce(S.413-4)	libe 2 'pierce ear'	1. gu 2. saḭ 'pierce(ear)'	1. gim (general term) 2. suvé 'pierce (fish)' 3. ruvé 'pierce (ear)'
pig (S.68)		ópílópó cf. Ịjọ opóríópo (Olodiama), etc.; Portugese porco	óporópo (í-) cf. Ịjọ óporópo (Kalabari), etc., Portugese
pigeon(253)	ipíjīní (semi-domestic); cf. English pigeon, see also 'dove'	see 'dove'	see 'dove'
"pin" (stick) (S.360) i.e. fix in ground		gimú	gim
place (323)	eti (i-)	echi	1. esí 2. ụbọ́
plait (545)	ḅaan 2. also 'weave (rope)'	ḅaḭ	kpa 'plait (hair), weave (rope)'
plant v.(S.471)	gboḅẹ gboḅu 1.	gboú	kpev

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
plantain (S.126)	abaaná (i-) A. abaná E. cf. Ijo abáŋgá (Bassan), etc.	abína cf. Ijo abínáa (Amegi)	obláín gasi cf. 'banana'
plate (S.201-2)	efére (i-) cf. Ijo efére (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo éféré	éfúré cf. Ijo, Igbo	éfēré (í-) cf. Ijo éféré (Okrika), etc.; Igbo
play (S.431)	keke 2. n. eke	rubiné	bene ubéne 'play a game' cf. 'dance'
poor (S.307)		ana igo 'poor man'	o déín ígóín 'he is poor' ígóín ómôvitam 'poor woman' cf. Ijo ígóín 'be poor' (Kalabari)
porcupine (S.67)			évũwé (í-) = 'grasscutter'
pound v. (S.395)	dume dumu 2.	su	vutú
pot (306)	1. akí (i-) 'waterpot' 2. úmemé delé díóm (í-) "pot (to) cook food"	1. áki 'waterpot' 2. obila 'pitcher'	1. úkúkú âmin (í-) 'pot for water' cf. Ijo kúkú (Kalabari), etc.; 2. ákí idiom (í-) 'pot for food'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
potter (131)	1. afɨná má umemée 'woman who makes pots' 2. oyón má umemée 'person who makes pots'	1. ọmạ ọ́bila 'maker of pots' 2. ɛ́dɛ́i mámụ ọ́bila 'person who makes pots'	odúmám úkuku 'maker of water pots'
pour (538)	weṅge, weṅghe 2. also 'spill'	tuu(nyọnɨ)	1. ḍarɛ́ 2. tuu
praise (S.432)		ḅɨlɛ́	sɨvā
pray (S.438)	ḅɨḅɨlɛ 2. 'beg, pray'	bureburé	kpɛkpɛ́ń 'pray'
present, be (S.502)	ya ọyɨ yá 'he is there'	yạ ọ yạ 'he is there'	ɛ́ḅō ọyɨ ɛ́ḅō 'he is there'
proverb(S.242)	ụkábụ̄ (ɨ-) cf. Ɪjọ kabụ (Kolokuma), etc.	ɛ́kaạ	egberí (i-) cf. Ɪjọ egberi ('proverb' in Kalabari, elsewhere 'story')
"pull"=paddle v.			
pull = draw (450)	kpụan kpụn 2. cf. Ɪjọ kpụ́n (Kolokuma), etc. 'pull (rope)'	dọ 'pull towards'	twɛ́ín
push (451)	dɨa dɨ 1.	bishí	sú

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
put away(487)	1. ya kẹzẹ A. yaa kẹsẹ E. ya 2. 'take' kẹzẹ 'remove' 2. gbalị 'store' cf. Ịjọ gbalị (Eduwini)	pa kịdẹ́	ọuká 'store'
put down (455)	dibeze 1.	sisé	sisé
put in (S.348)	ya sọ ya 2. 'take' sọ 2. 'put in'	nyọnị́	nyọn
put on to(S.349)			fạ
quarrel (S.382)		ạdạnị	vlẹ́ịn
quarter, ward (of town)(S.46)	ipélē cf. Ịjọ pélé (Kolokuma), etc. 'compound'		upíō (a-) cf. Ịjọ póló (Kalabari), etc.
raffia palm	see palm tree (278)		
rain (135)	1. ọwịị 2. ẹdẹ	ọwịị	ọ́kpā̀r
rainbow(S.35)		égulégu ? cf. Ụkwaalị égúlugu	ógōnó (í-) cf. Ịjọ ógónó (Kalabari)
rainy season (158)	1. ifí ẹ́dẹ̄ 'time of rain' 2. elémū (i-)	1. egile ọ́wịị 'time of rain' 2. ạmịnị ạfạị 'new water'	ụbụmẹ́

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
ram (236)	ụ́sụmaa mọ́sɪ̰ 'male sheep'		
rat (251)	owódumọ́ (i-) A. owótumọ́ E.	owútumu	ọgbọ́dɪ̰yə́m̀ (ị-)
reach (S.506)	tɛ	tɛ́	túl
read (464)	go 1. cf. ɪ̰jọ go (Ogboin), etc.	vá	gó cf. ɪ̰jọ
red (343)	yéréyéré zē 'it is red' akan yéréyérē 'red cloth' cf. ɪ̰jọ yereyeré (Kolokuma), etc.	o ɖei yạ 'it is red' ("ripe")	1. oyíń ạtụạtụ 2. mọgịạ 'it is red' itóún ạtụạtụ 'red cloth'
refuse (478)	mémemo 'not agree' ọyị̰ mémēmé 'he does not agree'	1. kié 2. negative of mé 'agree'	negative of memé 'agree'
remember(494)	winikẹ A. winikẹn, winiñgẹ E. = 'think'	ma ɖọụ íkpêbi 'remember with heart'	1. lovra 2. sisenéḿ ívom
rest (459)	séín ɖíyín sein 'breathe' ɖíyīn 'breath'	sise ínyê "put down strength"	fụwọsẹ́ ópóki
return (433)	1. kinene 2. 'go back to own place'	giri yi	kír

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
	2. yim 'come back towards speaker'		
ribs (87)	igologolo	úḅwo ákwɔ̄kpu	úḅúó ụ́ḅrárạ(í- ɟ-)
rice (S.129)	ọrɔ́sɟ (ɟ-) cf. ɟjọ ọrɔ́sɟ (Kolokuma), etc.; Portugese arroz	ạrụsɟ cf. Portugese	ạrụsɟny cf. ɟjọ arosúun (Kalabari); Portugese
rich (S.306)		ọ gbɔ́ yạ́ 'he is rich' ạḍíḍẹ 'rich man'	o gbɔ́ñ 'he is rich' oyɔ́ń ɔ́dạ́dạ 'rich person'
right, correct (S.305)	ɖɟianɔ A. ɖɟiana E. a ɖɟáń zē 'it is right' ọyɟ ɖɟáń zē 'he is right' síní ɖɟɖɟáń 'right/correct thing'	ọ ɖyáni yạ́ 'he/it is right'	1. gangasí, gasí 'correctness, truth' iyíń gasí inum 'it is a true correct thing' inúm gasi 'true thing' 2. utɔ́kénɔ̄ 'correctness' o tɔ́kénɔ̄ń 'it is right/ correct' ụḅɟ nú ɔ̄ tɔ́kɔnɔ́n 'book which is correct'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
right (side)(419)	ọḍịọmṵ́ cf. 'food' ụbọ ḍịọmṵ́ 'right hand'	ọḍíọmụ	uḅaví
ripe (S.301)		ḍeí	o ḅíítē 'it is ripe' oḅíḅí ɓblạịn 'ripe plantain/ banana'
river (134)	édē	éda	édā (í-)
road (189)	ogbúsué	ugbúswei	usuwéí (a-)
roast (469)	tọn 2.	tɔ́	tɔ́
roll (S.392)		kilekilé	hihlá
roof (187)	utú fā́m utu 'top' cf. Ịjọ utu 'roof' (Kolokuma), etc. ụfámṵ́ 'house'	utwo ɔ́mụ 'roof of house' cf. Ịjọ	ekúń ụvạị (e- ạ-) "top (of) house"
room (184)	ịkí gbọlí 'small side'	ɔ́fyạ ɔ̂mụ	ɛ́bṵ́wɔ́ (í-)
root (165)	ikúmó táān "root(of)tree" cf. Ịjọ ikemu (Ọgụla), etc.	úkúmo ɛ́tạị "root(of)tree" cf. Ịjọ kumu (Okordia), etc.	ụsịní (ạ-)
rope (304)	iḍiin A. uḍín E.	ọdọ cf. Ịjọ ọdọ 'twine' (Okordia); Igbo ụdọ 'rope'	ụḍíṵ́n (ạ-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
rotten,be (534)	1. kpuẹ kpu (of animal matter) 2. vuẹ vu 1. (of vegetable matter)	ẹ vẹ́ɬ yą́ 'it is rotten'	ɻvó̱ɬ 'it is rotten'
run (439)	sile 2	siré	siré
sail n.(S.188)	ɻbálā A. (ụ)bálā E. cf. Ɪjọ bála (Kolokuma), etc.; Portugese vela		vą́lą cf. Ɪjọ vála (Kalabari), etc.; Portugese
saliva (108)	ẹsẹẹn	ẹshẹɻ	ąsą́ɬn
salt (272)	uḅonu	úbúoni	uḅúóń
sand (178)	oḅumu	ébûmu	ɻkpẹ́kplẹm
say (472)	gba 1. cf. Ɪjọ gbá (Kolokuma), etc.	wẹɬ	1. ḍuko inúḿ 'say something' cf. Ɪjọ ḍukó (Kalabari), etc. 2. kwẹ
scissors (302)	akpaḅṵ́ tōmú (ɻ-) cf. Ɪjọ kpábṵ́ 'scissors' "cutter(of)head" (Amassoma), etc.	síndiri cf. Engl. scissors (?)	sɬnzɻlɻ cf. Ɪjọ sɬńjɻlɻ (Kalabari); Engl. scissors(?)
scorpion (204)	ǵvɻlọ tóm ēdí (ɬ-) "crab(of)top (of) oil-palm"	ǵvụrụ gịną nǵtọ 'crab that lives inside the ground'	ohohrófɻmgbá(i-) ='skink' (see 'lizard')

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
scratch (S.423)		zạlɨ́ cf. Ɨjọ zalá (Nembe), etc.	zạlɨ́ 'scratch (as fowl)' cf. Ɨjọ
season: see 'dry season', 'rainy season'			
second (S.3)		oḍúnésému íva or ọgbḍ́ị̀ậmụ	ọnṵ́ ótḗn̄ ívá
see (441)	mọnẹ 2.	mọnɨ́	mṍń
seed (168)	ịmṍnṍmṍ táān "seed (of) tree"	ḱkpṵ́rṵ́ ẹtạị "seed(of)tree"	1. úbī (ɨ́-) 2. ṵ́kṵ́mṍ (ɨ́-)
seize (504)	vuan vụnọ 1.	kunu ḍọṵ́	
sell (509)	dẹẹ 1.	dẹɨ́	dẹị
set trap(S.486)		kpḗ	kpẹ ṵ́bẹ
sew (S.427)	sụa sụ 2.	sṵ́	kọl
shadow (332)	ámamá (ɨ́-)	ạmụmṍ	óhóhoin
shake (S.387)	sẹzẹ 2. A. sẹsẹ E.	1. vuḍú (mat) 2. nụṵ́ (object) 3. gunugunú (medicine)	nyinyó (e.g. shake medicine)
shallow (364)	ayá yḗlḗlḗḗ 'it is shallow' amɨ́nɨ́ ḗlḗlḗḗ 'shallow water'	ó duu mo 'it is not deep'	o yíń ḗtẹkẹlị 'it is shallow'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
shark (S.114)	ọfụ́rụ́mọ́ (ị-) cf. Ịjọ ọfụ́rụ́mọ́ (Bassan), etc.		ọfụ́rụ́mọ̄ (ị-) cf. Ịjọ
sharp (381)	o líóp zē 'it is sharp' ụgbá lúlīóp 'sharp knife'	o rió yą́ 'it is sharp'	morová 'it is sharp' úróv ẹ̀lẹgẹ 'sharp knife'
sharpen(S.426)		gyó	holá
shave (S.368)		1. kpą́ị́ (head) 2. wụrẹ́ (beard)	1. gron (beard) 2. wụrẹ (head)
sheep (235)	ụ́sụmáā	ọ́kpẹlịkpẹlą́vị	ụ́sūmą́ị́ (ị́-)
shine (S.468)	fie fi 2.	fi (sun)	ḅą́rą́ = 'burn'
shirt (S.265)	ówurú (í-)	awo cf. Ụkwaalị awo	sẹ́tị cf. Engl. shirt
shoe (336)	1. agbaka (ị-) 2. agbakávī 'shoe of foot' cf. Ịjọ agbaka (Amassoma), etc.; Igbo agbagha	ókíró cf. Igbo ókúró	úkró (í-) cf. Igbo ókúró
shoot (508)	san 2.	są́	są
short (366)	ẹ lí zē 'it is short' akań lílī 'short cloth'	ó dori mo 'it is not long'	o krą́ī̀n 'it is short' ókūkúr ụ́tą̀ịn 'short stick'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
shoulder (73)	ababá	ọvụụ = 'wing'	utṓḿ ụ̀bọ̀ọ (a- ọ̀-) 'head of arm'
shout (S.441)		chí	kou
show (532)	kaza 2. A. kasa E. = 'teach'	mạrọ́	
sickness (316)	ukpomu A. ikpomu E.	ikpomu	ikpṓḿ
sing (471)	kpolẹ kpolu 2.	kporí	kpṓr
sister (37)	ẹtị́ẹ́mọ́ fị́na 'female relative'	ạ́chọ́ mẹ vụrạmụ 'female relative'	ọ́tụ́mọ́ ọvī́tạ́ḿ 'female relative'
sit (512)	pede 2.	zạ́pị̀ḍẹ́mụ	1. zítọ 2. zaụ́tọ cf. 'ground'
skin (98)	fẹ́fẹ́ ózū "covering(of) body" cf. 'lip'	ẹ́fị́nạ ọnwị "covering(of) body" cf. 'lip'	ụnwọ́ (ạ-)
skink (S.99)	see 'lizard'		
skull (49)	ovurútṓḿ cf. 'head'	ófúlófo útomu cf. 'head'	úkplṓkpó ụ́tom "case(of)head" cf. Igbo ọkpọ́-kọ́lọ́ ísī (Atanị)
sky (142)	okunu ='above, top'	ekunu ='above,top'	ạdụ́ ọblọ̀lẹ "face(of)heaven"

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
slave (123)	okoni (i-)	aníɡbo	ókōní (í-)
sleep n.(311)	ụbẹ́dẹ́ (ị-) A. ụbẹ́tẹ́ E.	ọmịshị	ụmẹsí
sleep v.(457)	bẹdẹ 2.	mịsẹ́	mẹsẹ́
slice v.(S.401)		1. kịẹ 'slice (yam before cooking or for planting)' 2. bọni 'slice (yam after cooking)' 3. bẹ 'cut (cassava into small cubes or cut plantain)'	1. kẹị 'slice (yam to plant)' 2. gbogbó 'slice (yam to cook)' 3. kịrí 'slice (plantain to cook)' 4. kẹvtí 'cut (plantain) small'
small (349)	akan gbẹlị 'small cloth' ọ lí zē 'it is small' akaǹ lílị 'small cloth'	ọ dọ yạ 'it is small' ạkạnị gbẹrị 'small cloth'	ọ dṍn 'it is small' ígbé nṍō dṍn 'box which is small' ọmō gbẹ́rịń ígbe 'small box'
smallpox (S.232)	ịgẹ́gẹ́ráḅḍa ? cf. Ịjọ ngárábáú (Ikibiri), etc. 2. smọlpóksị cf. English smallpox		ọhlọhọl gịnạ 'big fever'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
smell tr. (443)	nuzẹ 2. A. nusẹ E.	nusú	vurené
smell of (S.337)		1. kpo unu vie 'smell good' 2. kpo okpo unu 'smell bad'	1. vurá 'smell bad' 2. vụmą́ 'smell good'
smoke (137)	uḅuru táān	uḅuru ẹ́tạị	amafú
snail (S.95)	eḅighe A. eḅike E.	1. ịkpíląmą́ (large) 2. akpákiḍô 3. ąpḍlú́ 'water snail'	ụkpą́ (ị-)
snake (219)	síní kpōó A. "thing(of)grass" síní ḍíélī E. 'bad thing'	ojijí	inúḿ ḍíer (i-) 'bad thing'
snap (S.391)	see 'break'		
sneeze (526)	dịzan 1. ? cf. Ịjọ diseín (Kolokuma), etc.	tịshịnę́	ḍịsą́ín cf. Ịjọ ḍịsá (Kalabari), etc.
soft (358)	ọ gụ́rụ́ zē 'it is soft' akaṅ́ gụ̄gụ́rụ́ 'soft cloth'	ọbíḍíbịḍą́mụ 'softness'	moduwá 'it is soft'
soil (S.40)	see 'earth'		
soldier ant (S.84)	see 'ant'		
sole (S.21)		ébịlḍvị	ịdą́ ąvị (ị- ị-) 'sole of foot'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
some (S.297)	ɻvụ ɻvụ yá zē 'some are present' akaǹ ɻvū 'some cloths'	ɻvụ	ɻvṵ
son (38)	ọmọ́ mọsɻọ́ 'male child'	ámọ́ mọshɻ 'male child'	ọ́kpán 'first son' cf. Igbo ọ́kpárá
song	ívēín	ívie	ívī
son-in-law (44)	emíní uḍom	ómíní mé ḍḍọmụ	ọ́mọ́sɻ ọ́mọ mọ̄
sore n. (319)	ɻnọ cf. Ɪjọ ɻnọ́ (Bassan), etc.	echícha	ɻnọ cf. Ɪjọ ɻnọ́ (Kalabari), etc.
soup (270)	ụfṵlọ̄ cf. Ɪjọ fṵlọ́ (Oporoma), etc.	ạmɻn úbúoni "water(of)salt"	ụsọ́m
sour (362)	e mí zē 'it is sour' ụfṵlọ́ mínī, ụfṵlọ́ mɻ́ḛ̄m 'sour soup'	o lóu yạ́ 'it is sour'	
south (422)	osúzu A. osúsu E. downstream'	ẹbạ úsusu 'downstream side'	
speak (language) (S.439)		tukpa	kụẹ
spear (293)	ụḍṵān (ɻ-) (for fish)	ọ́kạshɻ	ụ́kāsɻ (ɻ-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
spider (222)	ededékūékúé (i-)	ẹdẹ́ẹdyọrị	ọdị́ḿtạrạ 'something which eats up its web' ọtạrá 'web'
split v.(S.405)	kẹẹlẹ kẹẹlị 2.	kị́ẹ́	1. kẹị 2. kẹvtị cf. 'slice (more than once)'
spring n.(191)	okilolo ẖéní (i-) cf. Ịjọ okílóló ẖéní (Ikibiri), etc.	okulúlu cf. Ịjọ	ungwungwá
squeeze(S.398)	mimi 2.	mimí	mim
squirrel (230)	atán (ị-)	ata	ígbēkírí (í-) cf. Ịjọ gbíkírí (Kalabari)
stab (S.410)	simi 2.		
stand (525)	yẹdẹ 2.	yị́lá	yịrá
star (146)	ịgẹ́n	ẹ́kịra	ụsẹ́mẹ́sẹ (ị́-)
stay (S.503)		za	za
steal (S.503)	don 1.	dó	do
stick n.(292)	ịtáān ='tree' 2. ụkpálā (ị-) 'small stick, esp. stake for yams'	ẹ́tạị = 'tree'	ọlọ́ (ị-) 'stick, pole'
stir (S.388)		gbọrọ́	ẖụạ

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
stone	1. ụkpagụmọ̄ (ị-) 2. údien 'whetstone'	úgio	ohíún (i-)
storm (S.33)	ovulomu	ókímu	okíḿ (i-)
story (S.240)	aban (ị-)	ẹ́kạạ	udóú (a-)
straight(S.300)	ẹ zẹ́ẹ́nẹ́ zē 'it is straight' akań zẹ́ẹ́nẹ́m̄ 'straight cloth'	1. gạmụ ugbúswei gạmụ 'straight road' 2. o gímíné yạ́ 'it is straight'	o sélénéñ 'it is straight' ésélé úsuwei 'straight road'
strong (387)	ẹyị kálị́ zē 'he is strong' ayá kị́kālị́ 'it is strong' oyón kị́kālị́ 'strong person'	ẹ kạ́rị́ yạ́ 'he is strong'	mẹkạrạ́ 'it is strong/ hard' owéí kịkạr 'strong man'
suck (S.329)	1. vin 1. A. vein E. 'suck breast' 2. ḅịla 2. 'suck orange'	1. vyoú 2. myomú 3. ḅịlạ́ 'suck orange'	vinyóú 'suck breast' pịẹv 'suck orange'
sun (144)	uvon	uvo	uvúó
sunrise	ẹwị́ẹ̄ (ị-) = 'morning'	ạfạ́wị́ẹ cf. 'morning'	ósíawịyẹ cf. 'morning'
sunset (153)	ezezeli		isí ạ́ṅgụm 'towards dusk'
surpass (535)	ḍalẹ ḍalị́ 2.	fye	fie

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
swallow v.(427)	ḍọọ	ḍẹị	ḍọịn
swamp (S.28)		ọtạụ	ọgụ́v (ị-)
sweat (107)	ụḅúrómū	ụḅúra	óvúlo
sweep (540)	gbẹrẹ 1.	gbịḍḍ́	gbẹdḍ́
sweet (359)	o ḍiớḿ zē 'it is sweet' uḅilí ḍḍīớḿ 'sweet honey'	o ḍiómú yḍ́ 'it is sweet'	moḍiomá 'it is sweet' ụsớḿ míiḍioma 'sweet (nice) soup'
swell (S.497)	fuẹ fuu 2.	fu	fu
swim (486)	zọọ 1.	yọú	yọụ
sword (294)	ọgbọdọ cf. Ịjọ agbodo (Mein)	isiko	ọgḍ́ ḅekéin 'European knife'
tail (266)	ụkpásā (ị-)	utumu	utúḿ (a-)
take (505)	tọ 2.	tọú	yạụ
take up(cf. 'lift', 454)	tẹlẹ tẹlị 2.	pa funú	kpro
talk v.(473)	gbẹnị 1.	wei	kụḍ́ kụẹ ẹkụẹ 'speak a word'
taste (445)	1. ḅịla 2. = 'suck' 2. ḍa 2. 'taste food while cooking'	chi ḅịlạ	gẹn uḅuớń 'look at the salt'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
teach (499)	kaza 2. A. kasa E. = 'show'	mą́ also 'divide, share'	mąkịnọsọ́
tear (482)	gọn 1.	kịḉ	gọgọ́
tell (474)	gba 1. cf. Ịjọ gbá (Kolokuma), etc.	gba cf. Ịjọ	kpọrị́
termite (207)	ịkagha A. ịkaka E.	ẹkąnwụ ='termite hill'	ụkrịkạ́ (ị-)
termite hill (209)	ụsịnị = 'hill'	ẹkąnwụ = 'termite'	egugúḿ (i-)
testicles (93)	ịgbị́n	íbínúmímusi	ikuyẹ (tone ?)
that (403)	anaá (disjunctive) oyon naá 'that man'	akâ	ọ́mọsị nọ̄yọ 'that man'
thatch n.(S.52)	ákaị́n (ị-) cf. Ịjọ akáị́n (Kolokuma), etc.; Igbo akányá (Onitsha)	ąkáị cf. Ịjọ, Igbo	ụ́kāị́n (ị-) cf. Ịjọ ákáị́n (Kalabari), etc.; Igbo
there (401)	eti naá 'that place'	eshía	ḅáa
thick (353)	ọ́ gbogbo yá (zé) 'it is thick' akaṅ gbōgbó 'thick cloth' cf. Ịjọ ogbógbó (Oporoma), etc.	ígbúgbo 'thickness' cf. Ịjọ ogbugbó (Amegi), etc.	1. ọ nyą́ń ụ́kpą́kpą 'it has thickness' itóún nọ nyą́ń ụ́kpą́kpą 'cloth

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
			which has thickness'
			2. ị kọ́yị 'it is thick' ụsọ́m̀ kịkọị 'thick soup'
thief (132)	oyón uzí "person(of) stealing"	1. ozi	ozí (e-)
thigh (94)	édu (í-)	ágbọ	ọgbọ́ (ị-)
thin (cloth) (354)	ayá pẹ́rẹ́npẹ́rẹ́n zē 'it is thin' akaǹ pẹ́rẹ́npẹ́rẹ̄n 'thin cloth' cf. Ịjọ pẹ́rẹ́npẹ́rẹ́n (Kolokuma), etc.	o dọ́ yą́ 'it is thin'	o yíǹ ọvẹhẹvẹhẹ 'it is thin' itóún nóyín ọvẹhẹvẹhẹ 'cloth which is thin'
thin (man)(376)	ọyị yá pẹ́pẹ́lẹ́ẹ̄ 'he is thin' oyón pẹ́pẹ́lẹ́ 'thin man' cf. Ịjọ pẹpẹlẹẹ (Ikibiri), etc. 'flat, thin'	ọ dọ́ yą́ 'he is thin'	ọ dọ́ñ 'he is thin' owéí dọdọ 'thin person' = 'small'
thing (307)	isínī	inumu	inúḿ(i-)
think (492)	winighẹ A. winikẹ E.	mą íkpêḅi 'reason with heart'	mąvąkịnẹ́
thirst (331)	ọkọ́ọn mī̀nį́ "want(of)water"	ótóru ámịnị "throat(or water"	ąmį́ǹ gúą̄ḿ

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
this (402)	ọnọnọ (disjunctive) oyon nọ 'this man'	ạnộ	ọ́mọsị nộ́nạ 'this man'
thorn (172)	iḅúé táān "bone(of)tree"	úḅwo = 'bone'	ukúv (a-)
throat (66)	ovólū (i-)	ótóru	ẹḍọ́ụ́ (ị-)
throw (515)	sụa sụ 2.	sụ́	sụ
thunder (140)	agbalála	aḍẹ́ sộmụ cf. 'lightning'	ósūó mọ́ọ̄sá 'God's shooting'
thus (404)	ḅẹnẹ	enía	máa kpené máa 'do thus'
tie (536)	1. dien diin 1. 'tie rope' 2. tuene 2. 'tie cloth'	1. jií 'tie rope' 2. duené 'tie cloth'	1. kpọ 'tie rope' 2. toné 'tie cloth' 3. fạr 'tie bundle' 4. frạné́ 'tie head-tie'
time (324)	iffē cf. Ịjọ iffé (Kolokuma), etc.	1. egile 2. ọ́ta	ọ́hō
tired, be(460)	teeti	ọnwị lọ mẹnị 'I am tired'	ịnwị́ me dúute 'my body has gone out'
toad (S.80)	see 'frog'		

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
today (392)	yínē, yínēné	inyâ	ínína
toes (85)	víláāvị ivílí 'digit' avị 'foot'	ịmẹ́sịlạ́vị cf. 'finger'	ụ́sịrạ́ạvị (ị-) cf. 'finger'
tomorrow (394)	uḍé	úḍe	úḍē mó̩ō̩wɪ̄yá cf. 'yesterday'
tongue (62)	ịḍẹmụ	ọḍẹmụ	ụḍó̩ḿ (ạ-)
tooth (63)	akụn (ị- A., a- E.)	ạkụ	ụkú (ạ-)
top <u>see</u> 'above'			
tortoise (221)	iwírī A. cf. Ịjọ iwírí (Kolokuma), etc. ewii E.	ạlíbọ	ewíi (i-)
touch (444)	tiẹ ti 2.	kilá	1. kulene 'touch' 2. gbol 'hold'
town (=village, 182)	ẹkẹ́ḭ̄n A. ẹkẹ́ẹ̄n E.	ákịẹ 'village' ákịẹ bo "large village" = 'town'	ẹ́kẹ̄ẹ́n (ị-)
trader (S.26)		ọyạị ẹ́ki cf. 'market'	ọdụ́ā́ḿ ẹ́kí (ẹ-) cf. 'market'
tree (163)	ịtáān = 'fire'	ẹ́tạị = 'fire'	ụ́tā́ín (ị-) pl. = 'fire'
trunk (tree) (169)	tó̩ḿ táān "trunk(of)tree"	ẹtọmụ ẹ́tạị cf. ẹtạị 'tree'	ịtó̩ḿ ụ́tạịn "trunk(of)tree"

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
truth (321)	utóómū cf. utomu 'head'	utomu ékomu utomu 'head, source'	1. gangasí cf. 'right' 2. onídedein
try (S.479)		nyoni onwî "put body"	krasiné
turkey (255)	torótoró cf. Ijo, Igbo torótoró; Hausa toolótoolo	korókoró ? cf. Ijo kurúkurú 'guineafowl' (Kalabari)	kóbrikóbri cf. Ijo kóbiri- kóbiri (Nembe)
turn (S.389)	1. ginene (intr.) 1. 2. gilę (tr.) gili 1. = 'work'	kimé	kiminesé
twist (479)	vura vuru 1.	1. bala laí 2. bai	vuvrené
ugly (384) see ulcer (S.235)	'bad' ękédẽ (i-) A. cf. Ijo ekété (Boma), etc.		
underneath (415)	édẽ edé fãm 'underneath the house'	ebi	búto 'on the ground'
undress (485)	kpane kpana 2.	gbo kidé cf. 'untie'	1. za adabá 2. bone
untie (537)	1. weene 2. 2. kpukpo 'untie rope' cf. Ijo kpúkpó (Kolokuma), etc.	tai kidé cf. 'undress'	kpokpó cf. Ijo

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
up see 'above'			
urinate (428)	fẹẹ 2.	fẹɨ	fɛ́ɨn
urine (105)	ẹfẹẹ	ạfẹị	afɛ́ɨn
vagina (92)	ụbẹ	1. ukusi 2. ọnwɨ 'body' (used by women)	inu ɨsọ
vein (104)	1. ɨgbọ̄n 'human/animal vein' 2. ɨgbọ́n zū "rope (of) body"	ụnyạ	ụnyā (ạ́-)
village (182)	ẹkẹ́ɨn gbẹ́lɨ "small town"	ạ́kɨẹ = 'town'	ọmọ́ ẹkẹɨn 'small town'
voice (109)	ovúlū (i-) = 'throat'	ókótóru cf. 'throat'	ẹḍọ́ú (ɨ-) = 'throat'
vomit (S.505)	wamẹ wamụ 2.	gbọ́.	tokó
vulture (262)	ụdẹlẹ cf. Igbo udele	iḍele cf. Ɪjọ edele (Okordia), etc.; Igbo	ọḍẹlẹ́ (ɨ-) cf. Ɪjọ ọdẹlẹ (Okrika), etc.; Igbo
waist (S.509)		ẹtẹɨ	1. ɨtọ́m (ạ-) 'middle, trunk' 2. enwetú 'waist'
wake (S.334)		nyạnẹ́	lominé

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
walk (436)	bɨda 1.	bɨdạ ǒta	reré
wall (185)	ọwọǫ́ fám ọwọǫ 'wall' ụfámụ̄ 'house'	ọgạ ǒmụ "wall(of)house"	ụ́kpáɨ́n ụ́vā́ɨ (ǵ-) "wall(of)house"
war (310)	ɨkọnɨ álágbā "fighting(of)guns"	ọnwụmụ	ɨ́ngúḿ
ward (of town) (S.46)	ipélē cf. Ɨjọ pélé 'compound' (Kolokuma), etc.		upl̀ō (a-) cf. Ɨjọ pólǒ (Kalabari), etc.
wash (370-2)	1. kẹẹ 2. 'bathe' 2. kpen 2. 'wash pots' 3. pụọ 2. 'wash cloth' cf. Ɨjọ pǫ́ụ́ (Bassan) etc.	1. duu ạmɨnɨ 'bathe' 2. kpei 'wash pot/person' 3. fọrɨ 'wash cloth'	1. duv ạmɨ́ń 'bathe' 2. kpein 'wash pot/cloth'
water (133)	amɨnɨ	ạmɨnɨ	ạmɨ́ń
waterpot(S.194)	akɨ (ɨ-)	ǵkɨ	úkúkú ɑ̂mɨn (í-) "pot(for)water" cf. Ɨjọ kúkú 'waterpot' (Kalabari), etc.
waves (S.32)		ǒpamu	ọfẹrụ́ ɑ̂mɨn
weak (388)	ọyɨ kọ́n zé mōzú 'he is weak' cf. kọn 'be heavy'	ǫ́ kạrɨ mo 'he is not strong'	see 'soft'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
	ózū 'body' oyón kǫ́nmózū 'weak man'		
weave (544)	1. don 1. 'weave' (basketwork) 2. ƀaan 2. 'weave' (rope) = 'plait'	1. dó 'weave' = 'steal' 2. ƀą́ɨ́ 'weave' (rope), = 'plait'	1. do 'weave' (net) 2. kpą 'weave' (rope) = 'plait'
weaver (130)	oyón dón sínī "man weaving things" afɨ́ná dón sínī "woman weaving things"	1. odo inumu 2. ódéi dómu ínumu "person weaving things"	odóm átuo "weaver (of) baskets"
weed v.(498)	kpirę kpiri 2.	wuru ąkǫ́ 'do weeds'	
well (190)	1. túbō 'dug well' cf. Ɪjǫ túƀo (Boma), etc. 2. ogugú ámɪ̨nɨ́ 'natural pool' cf. Ɪjǫ ogugu (Amassoma), etc., 'pit, well'	oko ą́mɪ̨nɨ "pit(of)water"	uḍúó (a-)
west (424)	ɨkɨ́ɨ nɨ́ uvon ḍúū gbe wǫ́ "side which sun to (?) go-away (habitual)"	ębą éshímu ą́kɨę 'back of town'	

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
wet (539)	o púrú zē 'it is wet' akaṅ púrọ̄m 'wet cloth'	ḅọụ ọ ḅọ́ụ́ yą́ 'it is wet' ąkąnị ḅọụąmụ 'wet cloth'	o míñ 'it is wet' ọsọmą nú ɔ́ míñ 'cloth which is wet'
what? (406)	eminéc	íyɔ́	imɔ́
when? (396)	ifíē vɔ́o 'which time?'	egile vɔ́ 'which time?'	ɔ́hō vɔ́ 'which time?'
where? (395)	otubɔ́ō	eḍɔ́	ḅą vo
white (341)	1. ọ fụ́n zē 'it is white' akaṅ fụ́nfụ̄n 2. gbáān 'whiteness'	ọ fụ́ yą́ 'it is white'	1. mọfụá 'it is white' itɔ́ún fụfụ 'white cloth' 2. ḍblāląá 'whiteness'
who? (405)	ovɔ́o	oyɔ́	ovɔ́
why? (399)	wɑ́luṁ vɔ́o	ɔ́ wuru ivɔ́ 'it does how?'	ịmọ (?)
wide (355)	ẹ ḅɛ́ zē 'it is wide' akaṅ ḅɔ́ḅɔ̄ 'wide cloth'	ọ ḅɛ́ị́ yą́ 'it is wide'	ọ ḅɛ́ụ̄ 'it is wide' uswɛ́í ḅịḅẹụ 'wide road'
wife (S.5)	1. afịna 2. anị́ mẹ 'my wife'	1. ą́nị̄ ą́nị mẹ 'my wife' 2. ɔ́vụrąmụ cf. 'woman'	ɔ́vị̄tą́ṁ ụ́ḍọm "woman(of) marriage" ɔ́vị̄tą́ṁ mẹ̄ 'my wife'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
wind (143)	ovulovúlō	ạvọ́ụ	ọfẹrụ́ kịkạr 'strong breeze' cf. Ịjọ fẹ́rụ́ (Kalabari), etc.
wine (S.149)	1. iḍi A. uḍi E. 2. iwéín ḍī A. 'palm wine' iwéín 'actual' iḍi vie E. 'good wine'	uḍi	1. uḍí 2. uḍí ngwọ "wine(of)raffia palm" 3. uḍí útukeri "wine(of)oil palm"
wing (260)	ụvụ ẹ́fẹ̄nḭ́ = 'feather'	ẹvụụ = 'shoulder'	ụvụ́ụ (ạ-)
wipe (S.418)	yeenẹ yeenḭ́	nii	gbugbúr
wish v.(477)	be 1.	wá	ḅineké, ḅiné
witch (S.110)		ạḅụ́ḍạ	ọḅụ́ḍạ́ (ẹ-)
woman (114)	oyón fḭ́nā 'female person'	ọnyạ́vụrạmụ 'female person'	óvịtạm (ḭ-)
womb (S.19)		echi íza ạmọ 'place where child stays'	ẹbrẹ́ úḅie (ị- á-) cf. 'bag'
work n. (309)	ogili (i-)	inímúra	ukpené (a-)
world (S.41)		ạ́kịẹ ạ́kụ́m-édei 'town of humans'	ẹ́kẹ́ḭn êwei "town(of)people"
worm (205)	ḭgān A. ágān E.	ạgịọ	ụ́sạ́ndị (ị-)

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
wrestle v. (S.384)		kọnɨ ẹshɨǫ́bọ	gba ạvẹ́ cf. Igbo ɨ-gbā 'to wrestle'
wrist (S.17)		ẹnyạnɨ ǫ́bọ	ɨnyạ́ń ū̂bọ (ạ- ê-) 'neck of arm'
write (465)	gẹ 1. cf. Ɨjọ gẹ (Amegi), etc.	gẹ́ cf. Ɨjọ gẹ́ (Ogboin), etc.	kẹ́ cf. Ɨjọ kẹ́ẽ̄ (Kalabari), etc.
yam (275)	aḍɨa (ɨ-)	ẹḍɨạ	ogbṕ̄ (i-)
yam heap (S.45)	ifiínkúnū	aba	egblǫ́ḿ ɨḍɨọm "heap(for)food"
yawn (527)	yebele 2.	wụrạ awo	mạrạ́
yaws(S.233)	ɨgada		ɨbẹ́
year (157)	ukpe	ukpe	ukpé (a-)
yellow (345)	ufụ́nfū̀n 'yellowness' = 'whiteness'	odo cf. Igbo odho	ézīzí 'yellow type of cloth'
yesterday (393)	uḍé	úḍe nạ ǫ́ rɨɨ êshimu 'next day that has passed'	úḍē
young (S.304)	isocn		ọfạ́ɨn 'youth, newness' o yíń ọ̄fạ́ɨn 'it is young/new' ǫ́mọ̄ fạ́ɨn 'newborn child'

	EPIE	ENGENNI	DEGEMA
youth (118)	1. agbálā 2. isoon ɔ́yōn 'young man'	ɡmɔ́ɖiọmụ	ɔ́mɛ̀lẹm (ɨ-)